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Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

ICE CREAM TRADE STEADILY CLIMBS IN DAYS FOLLOWING PROHIBITION

Production Figures Show 114,000,000-Gallon Increase in Nine Years—Candy People, However, Say They Are Not Legal Heirs to Liquor

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.

Article XIII. Have Ice Cream Parlors, Candy Stores, Tobacco Shops and Cafeterias Benefited From Prohibition?

When in the old days a man was pressing you to drop into a saloon with him, he did not have to limit himself to the offer of a drink. He could suggest a sandwich or at least a cigar, of which there was usually a good assortment. It is maintained in various quarters that with the abolition of the saloons, some of the sandwich and food business was transferred to cafeterias, and that some people smoke who used to drink. It is also claimed that prohibition has led many people to seek a similar stimulation in the purchase of sweets, such as candy and ice cream. The purpose of this article is to consider all these possibilities.

The facts obtained justify us in concluding that the consumption of ice cream was very favorably affected by prohibition, many brewers themselves having turned their plants into ice cream factories and promoted its sale. There has probably been some effect in increasing the consumption of candy, although it is not as certain. The growth of the consumption of tobacco presents some confusing problems, as will be shown. The increase in the number of cafeterias was due to many causes, but among these prohibition unquestionably is an important one.

Prohibition and the Consumption of Ice Cream

That there has been a striking increase of ice cream consumption is borne out by figures on every hand. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of ice cream parlors. In Chicago, for example, the number of ice cream parlors licensed in 1918 was 2124; in 1925, the number was 4157.

Statistics for ice cream production were obtained from the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, from 1916 to 1925. They are compiled in the following table:

PRODUCTION OF ICE CREAM IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916-1925			
Year	Total Production In Gallons	Total Production In Gallons	
1916	208,350,000	1921	244,400,000
1917	210,000,000	1922	263,520,000
1918	220,000,000	1923	284,900,000
1919	230,000,000	1924	285,550,000
1920	260,000,000	1925	322,729,000

Examining these figures, we observe an increase in consumption, between 1916 and 1925, of over 114,000,000 gallons, or about 55 per cent, as against an increase in population of somewhat less than 15 per cent. Is prohibition partly responsible? All authorities consulted say yes. In a bulletin prepared under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the Agricultural Department of Cornell University, it is stated: "The remarkable expansion of the ice cream business since 1918 is due, in part, to prohibition and accounts for a large share of the increase in cream receipts in recent years." Dr. C. C. Stevens, Health Officer of Grand Rapids, asserts: "The great growth of the ice cream business is unquestionably due to the abolition of the saloon." Indeed, the sale of ice cream was promoted by the brewers themselves, as many of them turned their plants into ice cream factories after prohibition.

Prohibition and Candy Consumption

There seems to be a widespread impression that the candy industry is the legal heir of liquor. A distinguished witness, in his testimony at the hearings on national prohibition at Washington, in April, 1926, asserted that this was due to an insatiable craving resulting from abstinence. He said: "Persons who deny themselves the use of alcoholic liquors and restrict themselves entirely to non-alcoholic beverages are nearly always liberal consumers of sweet drinks and are large eaters of starch and sugar, which they take for the stimulating effects and sense of well-being produced by the alcohol generated in the system."

This would lead one to suppose that the industry had benefited enormously from prohibition, but among responsible persons in the candy industry the idea is considerably discounted. The secretary of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners' Association is typical of the attitude shown, in his assertion that: "I have been able to observe nothing in support of the theory that prohibition has increased greatly the consumption of candy. The increase does not appear to have been greater than the increase in population and in general purchasing power."

Turning for assistance to the United States Census of Manufactures, we can obtain statistics only to 1914, and only in terms of value of product, not in pounds produced or some similarly standard unit. It is with some misgiving that we have prepared the following table, in which the second column represents a rough revision of the official figures in order to allow for increases in population and in prices. We admit that this revision cannot be taken very seriously. Nevertheless the figures as given have some value in showing an increase in the value of candy products manufactured and indicating also a probable increase of from 26 to 27 per cent in the actual production and consumption.

INCREASE IN CANDY CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1914-1926

Value of products as given in Year	Estimated allow for population increases and changes in price over 1914 (%)
United States Census	\$152,685,000
1914	198,000,000
1919	447,726,000
1921	313,998,000
1922	366,256,000
1923	380,700,000

* First the United States Census figures were corrected for increases in population over 1914, viz.: 7 per cent in 1918, 10 per cent in 1921, 13 per cent in 1922 and 18 per cent in 1926. The changes in prices over 1914 taken into account amounted to 10 per cent for 1918, 12 per cent for 1921, 15 per cent for 1922 and 20 per cent for 1926. No claim is made that this comparison leaves us more than an estimate, but in general terms the comparison is borne out by other methods of analyzing the figures.

The assertion that there is some transference in taste from a thirst for liquor to an appetite for candy is backed up to the extent that there has been a considerable increase in candy consumption. From several sources, such as one from one of the largest steel companies, it was reported to the writer that workmen have been buying markedly more candy at the cafeteria counter, aside from an alleged increase in baked confectionery demanded as dessert. But how separate the possible

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

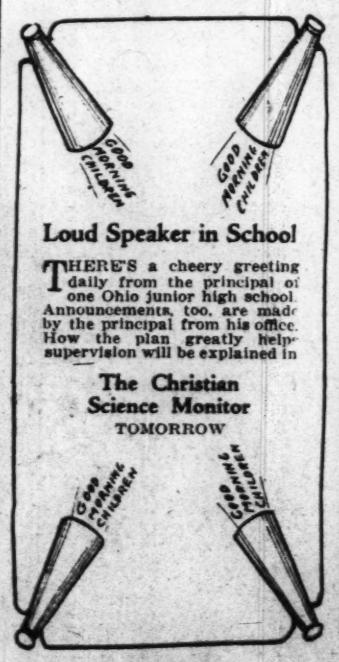
COMPROMISE SAID TO BE REACHED ON THE FILMS BILL

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 14.—A compromise is understood to have been reached on the much-disputed films bill. The measure which requires a minimum quota of British-produced films to be exhibited at all picture houses here has been held up in the committee stage in Parliament owing to the picture interests' opposition.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, met the representatives of the Exhibitors Association, the Renters Society and the producers' section of the Federation of British Industries last night and proposals were considered which the Government is prepared to accept if it will enable the bill to go through.

They provide that the maximum be reduced from 25 per cent to 10, also that the scheme be for 12 years only.



Loud Speaker in School

THERE'S a cheery greeting daily from the principal of one Ohio junior high school. And the principal, too, may be the principal from his office. How the plan greatly helps supervision will be explained in *The Christian Science Monitor* tomorrow.

HIGH STANDARD DEMANDED IN OUTDOOR 'ADS'

Delegates to Boston Conference Hear of Advancements Made in the Business

Representatives of outdoor advertising firms from every New England state except Connecticut, convened this morning at the Copley Plaza Hotel, in the semi-annual meeting of the Outdoor Advertising Association of New England.

The meeting was officially opened by Charles H. Howard, president of the New England Association. The morning was devoted to routine business and the reading of reports by C. W. Burrell, secretary, one of which dealt with the assistance lent by the association to the New England Council in its efforts to have a distinctive sign conspicuously placed upon every factory in New England for the benefit of strangers and tourists. The association went on record as desiring to further co-operate in this work.

The afternoon session was opened by C. B. Lovell of Chicago, the secretary and general manager of the National Outdoor Advertising Association, who, for the last four months, has been traveling through 25 states, addressing national advertisers and buyers of advertising.

Outlines Advertisers' Position

Mr. Lovell outlined the position held by advertising in the business world, the conditions that had arisen that necessitated changes in advertising, and the measures that advertisers should and must take if they were to keep abreast of the times.

"These are swiftly moving times," he said, in describing how the radio, the electric refrigerator, the air mail, and the four-wheel brakes had all been invented and made practical, and within a short time can be taken as a part of the daily routine. "Wonders are accepted as commonplace, and that presents a real problem to advertising. But thankfully advertising has kept abreast of the times."

Other problems have arisen that advertising men had to meet, he went on. Where there was no decentralization of markets in towns 10 years ago, now each neighborhood of the community has its center of buying. And where a man 10 years ago would stop his automobile with food and gasoline before starting on an all-day drive, and never give it a thought, but gets what he wants along the road.

"There is expansion going on throughout the country in the buying thoughts of the people," he said. "Before, it was necessary to advertise in the home community because it was there that the money would be spent. But now we are a migratory nation, moving all the time."

"Once a person was born and grew up on or near a single spot. Now people are moving about to where they find conditions best suited to them. Advertising has had to meet that situation, so advertising itself

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4).

Message to New England Seen in Lindbergh Flight

John S. Lawrence Tells Council of Industrial Possibilities Lying in Aviation Development

RYE BEACH, N. H., June 14 (Special) — Lindbergh and Chamberlin have written in the skies a special message to industrial New England, John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council told that body at the opening of its seventh quarterly meeting in the Farragut House here, today. Sixty councilors of the 72 were in attendance when Mr. Lawrence opened the meeting after lunch.

"That message is," said Mr. Lawrence, "spare no effort, and overlook no opportunity to insure that New England industry shall lead in the manufacture of airplanes, engine parts, instruments, accessories, and everything that relates to this new form of transportation."

The unprecedented events of the last three weeks in the field of aviation have thrilled the world. There can be no doubt that the two successful flights across the Atlantic and the tremendous interest of the people of two continents in the fliers themselves, have given the development of aviation a tremendous impetus. The consequences which can hardly be over-estimated.

New England manufacturing is already represented in important respects in this new industry, but recent events prove that we must increase our effort to hold our place and achieve leadership. By ourselves making use of aviation, we shall increase our capacity to participate in its development. We must learn to think of it as a possible means of bringing our New England plants closer to the center of our national market, and a means of improving our service to our customers.

"This is not the responsibility of our manufacturing alone. Our business organization, the New England public at large, we ourselves must do all that we can to use air mail, air transportation, and in every way manifest an active interest and faith in this new development. Only in this way can that confidence in the future of aviation be created which will make investors willing to lend the financial support without which there can be no aggressive pioneering. Lindbergh himself has said the speed with which the possibilities of air transport are realized is only a question of money. New England has the money and the pioneering instinct. Let her not neglect this opportunity,

PLANT AT SALEM TO WIDEN STATE POWER PRODUCT

Eventual Outlay of From \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 Involved in Project

Construction by the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company of a 500,000 horsepower plant for the production of electricity at a cost of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 when it shall have been finally completed and the building of 76.5 miles of high tension transmission trunk lines at a cost of not less than \$1,530,000 along the rights of way of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company in eastern and northeastern Massachusetts are forecast in the recent decision of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities that the public convenience and public interest will be served thereby.

Rapidly increasing demand for electricity has led the electric company to make plans for the erection at Salem, on the site of the old Phillips Wharf, of the great plant which is to be built, unit by unit, of 100,000 horsepower each, the first section of the improvement to cost about \$7,000,000 and which can be completed in two years after actual work begins.

Coal Handling Plant Built

A large coal handling plant has already been built at the site of the projected electric establishment and the work of filling in and reclaiming the land at Phillips Wharf has far advanced.

Today the five power plants of the company at Malden, Salem, Revere, Newburyport, and Haverhill produce electricity with about 50,000 horsepower capacity. Each of the plants owned by the company and now producing its electricity are driven by steam generated in boilers heated by coal. The first unit of the projected plant will be double the combined capacity of the plants now operated by the company.

Preparatory to the building of the great new current-producing plant at Salem, the company bought rights of way along railroad locations now in use or abandoned from the Boston & Maine railroad for \$140,000 thus enabling the concern to construct high tension electric transmission cable lines between Salem, Peabody, Danvers, Middleton, North Andover, Lynnfield, Wenham, Topsfield, Boxford, Georgetown, Newbury, Newburyport, Groveland, Haverhill, Saugus, Melrose, Wakefield, Revere, and Chelsea, as well as some seven smaller municipalities in the area.

Right of Eminent Domain

The Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company was enabled to come before the State Department of Public Utilities and ask for approval of its purchase of rights of way and land actually owned by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company by reason of the Legislature's having amended last year Chapter 276 of the laws to provide that an electric company can take land by eminent domain of a railroad corporation for a transmission line.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4).

Sharing America's Tribute



C. P. & A. Photos
Colonel Lindbergh and His Mother in the Center of the Nation's Gaze.

SHRINER STRONG IN COMMAND AT ATLANTIC CITY

Hard Labor Past, Says Educator; Man Now Has Time to Better Himself

CLEVELAND, O., June 14 (Special)—A new prosperity is coming to America—a prosperity born of the gradual elimination of hard labor on the part of men—and it is up to advertising men to play their part in the education of the people to stand this condition was the message brought to the convention of the National Industrial Advertisers' Association by Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

"Machinery has been developed to the point that it is now doing the hard forms of labor, which have held men down in the past," Dr. Frank told the convention. "In Henry Ford's latest book, 'Today and Tomorrow,' are eight words which most aptly describe this condition. They are, 'Hard labor is for machines—not for man.'

"In those eight words are 100 unwritten Iliads, in them are a new education; in them are unrelaxed music. In a secular way, it is saying again, 'Let there be light.' It is a new Magna Charta. In this new prosperity that is to come as the result of the emancipation of man from hard labor, yea! advertising men must contribute to the result. You must educate nations in the uses of prosperity."

"Both poverty and prosperity are challenges to men and nations. It takes strong men to stand either. We are getting where we must stand wealth as a fact, as men used to accept poverty. We must remember that we are pioneers in poverty and amateurs in prosperity."

"Use slogans honestly, but don't take too much stock in some of the old adages. There is one that says that any man who can make something better than anyone else, will see that he lives in the woods. I don't think I am afraid that while he is in the woods waiting for the world to come to his door, some smart salesman will convince the world to buy elsewhere."

"In the present order of things, the informative advertising man and salesman is replacing the high pressure man. In that way he is contributing to the results of the new prosperity."

More than 250 delegates were present at the opening sessions of the convention in Hotel Statler.

SEEK AID TO MEXICAN MINES

MEXICO CITY (P)—A reduction of government taxation upon mines to relieve the present depression in Mexico's mine industry and to prevent a threatened suspension of operations in some of the important mining sections, is asked in a petition to the Chihuahua Mining Chamber of Commerce to the Government.

COL. LINDBERGH RETURNS TO THANK FLYING FIELD FOR HELP ON HOP

Transatlantic Flier Escapes Some New York Celebrations by Early Visit to Airports—St

COOLIGES' STAY IN BLACK HILLS TO SET RECORD

Summer White House Site
Farthest From Capital
—Stop in Indiana

HAMMOND, Ind., June 14 (AP)—The romantic Black Hills of South Dakota called President Coolidge into the middle west today, with a stop-off arranged here on the 1900-mile journey that will take the Chief Executive to the farthest point from Washington ever selected for a presidential residence over an extended period.

The two-hour pause here late this afternoon for the dedication of Wicker Memorial Park was the longest one planned on the journey of the President and Mrs. Coolidge of the State Game Lodge, near Rapid City, S. D., where the summer White House will be established for two or three months.

Welcome by Thousands

The great inland steel region on the outskirts of Chicago planned a royal welcome for the Presidential party, which departed from Washington last night and 200,000 persons were expected at the ceremonies at Wicker Park, the new playground for steel workers at 2 p. m., central standard time. Thousands of others turned to the radio for the President's address.

The Park is a memorial to the steel employees of many races who went to war from the Calumet region. Half is covered with native growth of timber, and half is prairie, being converted into a golf course and athletic field. Mayors of all the steel district cities, many bands, company officials and 50 airplanes from neighboring fields will participate in the welcome.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE TO SOUTH DAKOTA, CUMBERLAND, Md., June 14 (AP)—Anticipating two months of outdoor life amid rustic surroundings in the Black Hills of South Dakota, President Coolidge today sped westward through Ohio and northern Indiana to Hammond, where he stops over this afternoon to dedicate the Wicker Memorial Park.

It is the first trip westward the President has made since last fall and both he and Mrs. Coolidge were up early to view the passing countryside. Leaving Washington at 9 o'clock last night both started the journey earlier soon after their departure and retiring early. The Presidential party will reach its destination late tomorrow, detraining at Rapid City and from there traveling by automobile to the State Game Lodge, the summer residence, 32 miles away.

Mr. Coolidge left Washington with his desk clear and he was prepared to devote the first few days away to relaxation. As a result reading as well as sightseeing was in order.

BIG STAFF ON MORE

Moving the White House to the far-away southwestern corner of South Dakota has proved somewhat of a task and the President reached the train just at the moment it was scheduled to leave.

The train carried a unique load, including the regular White House staff, office help, newspaper men, photographers, household employees, some Negro servants, and the White House pets, Rebecca, the raccoon, and the two collies, Rob Roy and Prudence Prim. Pending good behavior, the pets rode in the President's car, Rebecca occupying a comfortable basket.

Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, was the only guest accompanying the President. He planned to leave the

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" Mozart
Largo Mendelssohn
Overture to "Leono No. 1" . . . Beethoven
"The Preludes," Symphonic Poem . . Liszt
"Omphale's Spinning Wheel," Saint-Saëns
"La Valse," Choreographic Poem . . Ravel
"A Victory Ball," Schelling
Song Without Words . . . Tchaikovsky
Marconi Slave Tchaikovsky

EVENTS TONIGHT

Graduation Exercises, Faellen Piano-forte School, 29 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m.; Copley-Place, 7:30.
Dinner, senior class, Bentley School, Boston City Club, 6:30.
Wrestling Match by 101 Ranch, Andrew Square Grounds, continues through Saturday.

Theater:

B. F. Keith's—Vestry, 2:30.
Colonial—"Twinkle, Twinkle," 8:15.
Fenway—"The Rough Riders," film.
Tremont—"King of Kings," 2:10.
Wilbur—"Cherry Blossom," 8:15.

Art Exhibit:

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 1 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery; Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8 p. m.; Saturdays, 1 to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1 to 5 p. m.; free. Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans; American etchings; Guide of Boston Art—General spring exhibition.

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition; Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Edith Rudin.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Aeronautics," by Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge of aeronautics, Rotary Club luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Graduation Exercises, Boston University, Massachusetts School of Art, exhibition of work by seniors, 9:30 to 5.

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train after the exercises at Hammon. Others on the train included Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, and Mrs. Sanders, Edward T. Clark, personal secretary, and Mrs. Clark; Col. Blanton Winslow, aide to the President, and Maj. James F. Coupal, the presidential physician. The party totaled more than 80 persons.

SHRINER THRONG IN ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

of Montgomery, Ala., Imperial Potentate, and members of the Imperial Divan reviewed the pageant from the Arabic Court-of-Honor at the middle end of the Board Walk.

Sessions Formally Opened

Immediately following the termination of the parade, the Imperial Council session was formally opened.

The children have been entertained and paraded at public meetings here, including one at Bethnal Green Town Hall on noon yesterday, when Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, was among the speakers.

"I am proud of Russia and I owe more allegiance to the Russian

children than to Mr. Baldwin and his Government," said Mr. Cook.

The Labor Party and the trade union movement in this country are out to do what Russia has done. It is not for me to say just how it will be accomplished, for the necessities of the moment will decide what action we shall take to achieve that end, but undoubtedly it will be accomplished.

Other speakers were Miss Helen Crawford and Alexander Gossip of the French Fraternal Union. The children were to have gone for a fortnight as the guests of the Moscow Pioneers, a Communist children's organization in Russia which had promised to convey them to Leningrad and the Crimea and carry "fraternal messages" to the Russian children. Robert McIlhenny, 22-year-old metal worker of Glasgow, and Willie Gallagher, well-known British Communist, planned to accompany them.

A gathering had been arranged for their departure from Liverpool Street Station by boat train to Harwich, en route to Moscow last night. This was canceled at the last moment when passports applied for yesterday, were refused by the Foreign Office, but the Young Comrades' League is keeping them here in the hope of evading this difficulty and a meeting will be held today to confer with Russian and direct to Leningrad otherwise. One child, it appears, already possesses a passport issued some time previously.

BRITAIN BARS CHILDREN FROM VISITING RUSSIA

Government Refuses Passports to Parties Selected by Red Organizations

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 14—The Government has decided against issuing further passports to parties of British children selected by Communist organizations to visit Russia. A party which was to have left last night in connection with the "Young Comrades' League" was thus held up here. It comprises five boys and one girl, all under 14, including miners' children from South Wales and Fifeshire, also Communist Sunday school pupils from Glasgow, Manchester, London and the Tyneside.

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THANKS FLYING FORCE FOR HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

awed Lindbergh with a smile. As the reporters scribbled down his answer he broke into:

"Wait a minute—I mean I've read about it. I really haven't felt any fatigue since the flight started."

He was asked whether he had delivered the letters of introduction with which he had equipped himself before he left for Paris.

"Yes, I delivered them," he said seriously.

As Colonel Lindbergh was carrying one direct question concerning his personal plans, Richard Blythe, his adviser came into the room.

"What's the matter, are the boys getting a bit rough 'Lindy'?" he asked.

"Oh, not at all," was the laughing reply.

Scene at Croydon Recalled

"And again at Brussels and also at London. Why in London 1500 of the Pride of Scotland Yard were lost in a crowd at Croydon as completely as though they had been dropped in the ocean. Except around the car in which I was and around the plane, I don't recall ever seeing two of them together."

"At Washington there was another enormous reception. But at New York I believe that there was a reception greater than all four put together. I wonder what those London bobbies would have thought of their position here."

"I received many cablegrams urging me to come home, and Ambassador Houghton advised me to come back. When we started up the Potowmack the other day I decided I wasn't sorry that I had followed that advice. And when I got to New York this morning I was very glad, indeed, that I had taken it."

After the ceremonies at City Hall, Colonel Lindbergh again joined the parade and continued to Central Park to receive New York State's medal of valor. Gov. Alfred E. Smith made the presentation, saying that Colonel Lindbergh was hailed in the Empire State as "an ideal and an example for the youth of America."

Glad to See French Flag
Colonel Lindbergh, replying, said: "I am greatly pleased to see the French flag because less than two weeks ago I saw the Stars and Stripes in the same way among the flags in France. America has a true friend in France."

Some sort of a memorial at Roosevelt Field was planned by Long Island business men to mark the spot where Colonel Lindbergh had landed en route to Paris. The group, holding an option on the field now owned by a realty development company, voted to retain the name "Roosevelt" for the field but to designate it also as

announced to the waiting crowds that packed City Hall Park that their hero was landing on Manhattan Island. Then the pods of the bells of historic Trinity and St. Paul's in lower Broadway, which have, since before the days of the American Revolution, pealed welcome to visitors and heroes—old churches whose history is a part of the nation's

Eiffel Tower at each end of the float, with the ocean surging between. Aloft was the figure of Colonel Lindbergh in his airplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis." At each side of the float were grouped two girls, typifying America and France rejoicing in Colonel Lindbergh's achievement.

Colonel Lindbergh's car drove up slowly and stopped before the reviewing stand. He was greeted by Mayor James J. Walker, who acclaimed him as among the "noted heroes of land, sea, and air."

"Now, having taken care of Washington and New York and St. Louis, it would be very fitting if you could come to Boston. In the first place,

I know of no other thing that would delight so many people. That provides the obligation. Then again I

am sure that they would show their appreciation of what you have accomplished in a way that would be an inspiration to you. Thirdly, I think it would be a great service to aviation, which I know is close to your heart. We are very new in aviation here. We have strengthened along, we have an aviation field but we have not gone into the thing in a big way; and we need the help that would come to us as a result of your trip."

Cannot Escape Greetings

Even during his retreat last night to suburban Long Island, where he was a dinner and reception guest of Clarence H. Mackay, Colonel Lindbergh could not escape the greetings.

The thundering acclaim that marked his arrival yesterday continued for the youth in every one of his public appearances.

A Fall Day

Throughout his ride from New York to Harbor Hill, where the Mackay estate is located, the flier traveled a royal road of tribute. Hundreds of thousands in the city and in Long Island towns lined the roadways for a glimpse of him.

The 500-acre Mackay estate where the Prince of Wales was a guest during his last visit to the city, was transformed into a veritable fairland for the reception of the young flier. His mother, who was honored by 200 of the most distinguished figures in business, finance, society and aviation,

John W. Davis, could not be included in the list of guests.

The Colonel's Morning Mail



Herbert Photo

CHECKING UP THE LINDBERGH MAIL

Left to Right—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; William M. Moore, Postmaster of Washington, and W. Irving Glover, Head of the Air Mail Service.

the "Lindbergh flight memorial at Roosevelt Field." Beacons have been suggested as appropriate markers.

It is now Scout Charles A. Lindbergh. The 25-year-old captain who went to Paris to win a colonelcy has been made an honorary member of the Boy Scouts of America. Colonel Lindbergh's achievement harmonizes thoroughly with what we desire to have set before the boyhood of America as an ideal," said a letter accompanying the certificate.

State and City Continue to Celebrate Return of Ocean Flier to New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14.—The State and City of New York are continuing to extend to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh the greatest welcome they have ever given to a private citizen.

When the young officer arrived at City Hall yesterday he was greeted with unparalleled enthusiasm by crowds which had been massed for hours along the streets and in the grandstands, waiting to pay their homage to the youth who, as much through his boyish individuality as through his remarkable feat, has captured the imagination of nations and whom his countrymen delight to acclaim as their own.

No Letters of Introduction

Yesterday in the official welcoming at City Hall, Mayor Walker addressed Colonel Lindbergh as one already known to all.

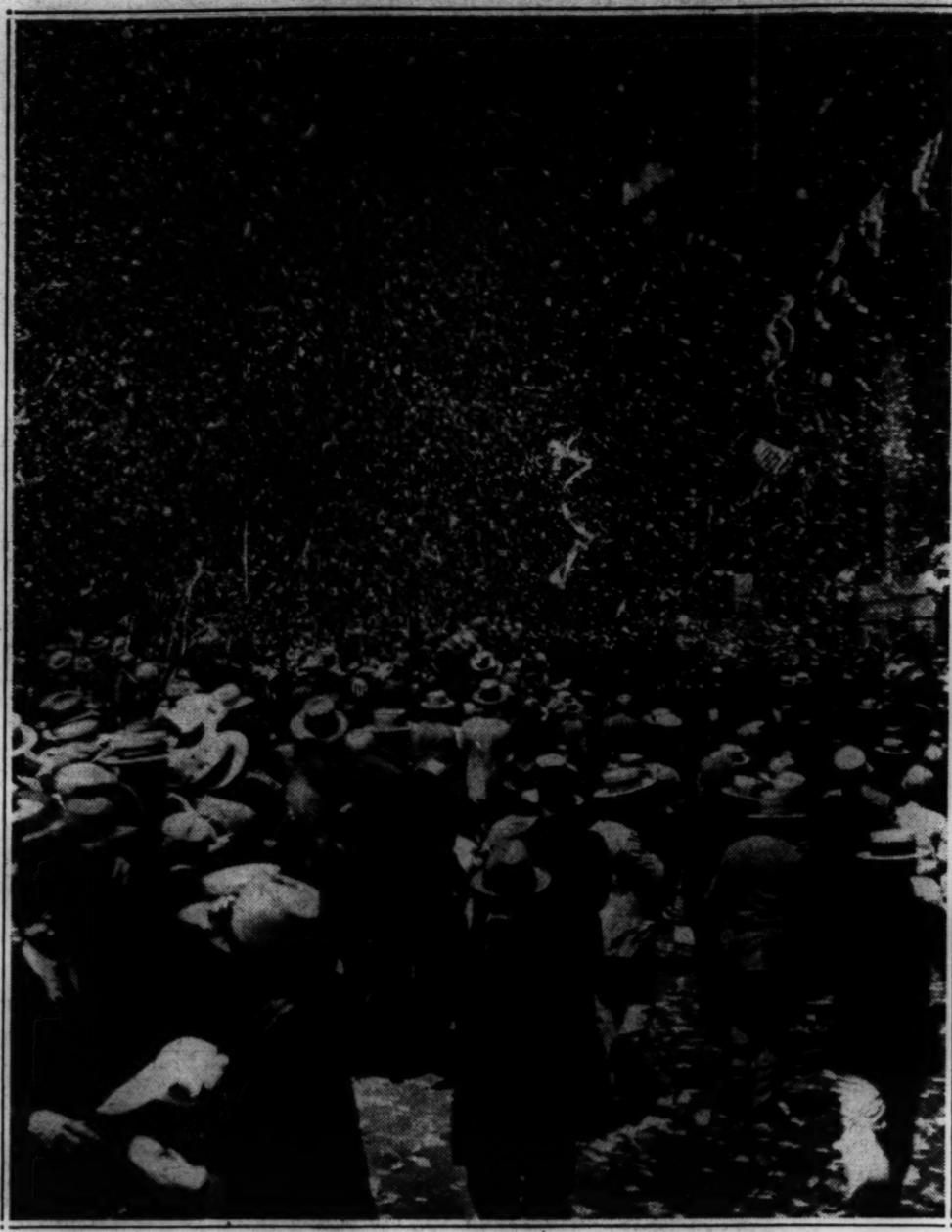
"Let me dispense with an unnece-

sary at 1:30 o'clock the sirens

The MINUTE MAN
[From the North Station]
Boston-Cleveland-Chicago
For comfort and convenience, travel via the scenic
"Mohawk Trail by Rail" and
Hoosac Tunnel route.
Westbound: Lv. Boston (North Sta.) 3 P.M.
Ar. Chicago 4 P.M.
Eastbound: Lv. Chicago (La Salle St.) 5:30 P.M.
Ar. Boston 7:25 P.M.
Standard time.
New type observation-lounge-car.
Famous Minute Man dinner east of Troy.

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

When "Snow" Falls in June on Broadway



C Underwood & Underwood

A sample of New York's favorite method of expressing its enthusiasm—the paper blizzard—and one small section of the throng—estimated as the greatest ever gathered—which cheered Colonel Lindbergh's arrival.

ever been used on any one occasion here.

Military Escort

When Colonel Lindbergh left City Hall he had a spectacular escort up Broadway to Astor Place, thence through Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue to Central Park.

Heading the parade was a detachment of regiments of the United States Army, bronzed infantrymen who marched behind an army band that played lilting tunes. Back of the regulars came four companies of sailors from the New York Navy Yard.

Colonel Lindbergh's car drove up slowly and stopped before the reviewing stand. He was greeted by Mayor James J. Walker, who acclaimed him as among the "noted heroes of land, sea, and air."

Buildings in Gala Attire

The City Hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the French tricolor and the New York State flag. Across the front of the building an illuminated sign bore the message, "Welcome, Lindbergh," while above the Stars and Stripes was outlined in red, white and blue electric lights. The buildings which overlook City Hall Park were gay with flags floating from every window.

The old post office building, which faces City Hall, was the only somber spot within view. Its only decoration was a large sign stretching across the second floor balcony, "Welcome, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh Postal Employees." Colonel Lindbergh was formerly an air mail pilot, and the post office might easily have asked the right to extend to him a particular welcome, but, maintaining its reputation for conservatism, it was the least colorful spot in the vicinity.

Along Broadway there were flags, flags, everywhere. Flags draped across trees or flying in the light breeze. The Stars and Stripes predominated, but the French tricolor was much in evidence also.

Practically the entire police force of New York City was used by Joseph A. Warren, Police Commissioner, who was in direct charge of handling the police end of the work. In Battery Park alone there were said to have been 1050 policemen required to handle the crowd. This was the largest number of policemen ever assigned to one small area like Battery Park for any event. It was said that more policemen were assigned to the Lindbergh parade to keep the crowds in order than have

simultaneously the band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the thousands seated in the grand stands rose to their feet.

Then the first detachment of motorcycle policemen wheeled in front of City Hall. They were followed by detachments of foot police.

Colonel Lindbergh's motorcar was preceded by a float typifying his nonstop flight from New York to Paris. New York and Paris were symbolized by the Statue of Liberty and

Chronicles—rang out their welcome to this civilian "star of perils."

Two-score airplanes flying in close formation circled Manhattan Island while Colonel Lindbergh proceeded from the Battery to City Hall and many single airplanes flying so low that they seemed barely to clear the towers of the skyscrapers, dropped bouquets on the waiting crowds.

Here He Comes

"Here he comes! here he comes! He is sitting on the hood of the car as it drives up Broadway!" shouted the voice of the radio announcer. "Hurrah, Hurrah," echoed and re-echoed the voices of the crowd from the streets and buildings as they applauded the aviator.

Simultaneously the band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the thousands seated in the grand stands rose to their feet.

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Artistic Bobbing—Manicuring

Anna E. Whittemore

Ladies' Hairdresser
Specializing in Marcel and Permanent
Waving
Telephone Congress 5824
120 Boylston St., Room 501, Boston, Mass.



Foss Chocolates
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
H.D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

RECENT DIVIDENDS
Interest Begins June 15

5%
East Cambridge Savings Bank

East Cambridge, Mass.
292 Cambridge Street

MAILED FREE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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East Cambridge Savings Bank

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RADIO

Set Application of Series Filament Eliminator Told

Changing Over Present Receiver to Use New A-B-C Eliminator Is Not Difficult

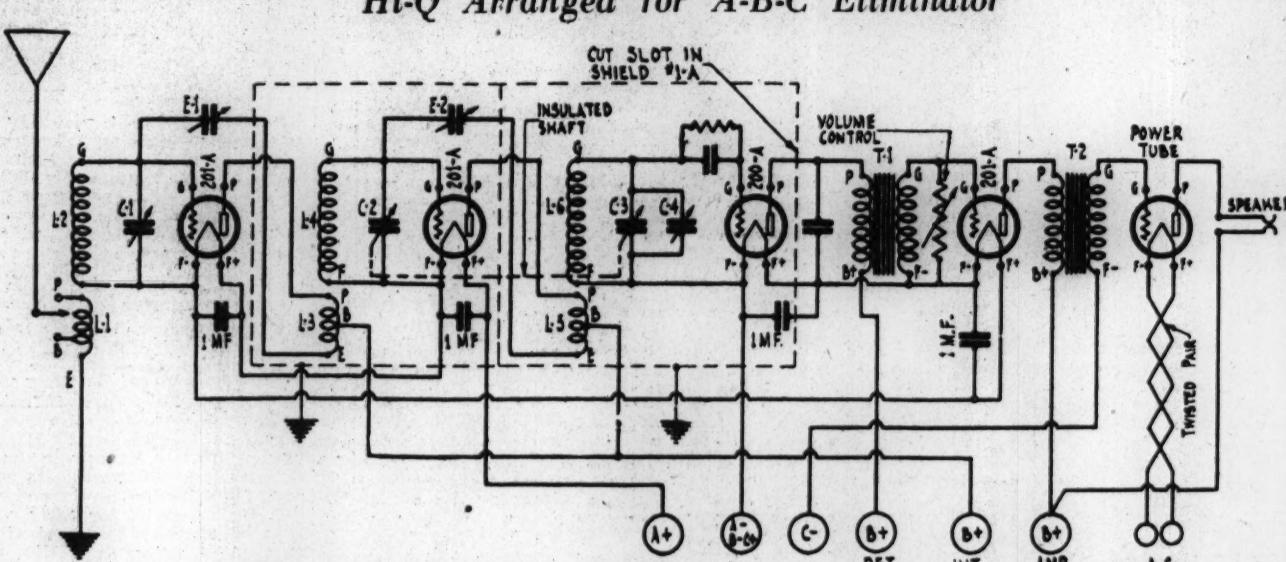
This is the second of two articles by Perry Graffam on a very effective A, B, and C elimination using storage battery tubes of the 201-A type. In this article Mr. Graffam shows how this idea is applied to a popular kit receiver, the Hammarlund-Roberts Hi-Q.

As it is necessary, using the A-B-C unit being described, that the filaments be connected in series, a brief discussion of series filaments and proper grid biasing will be given.

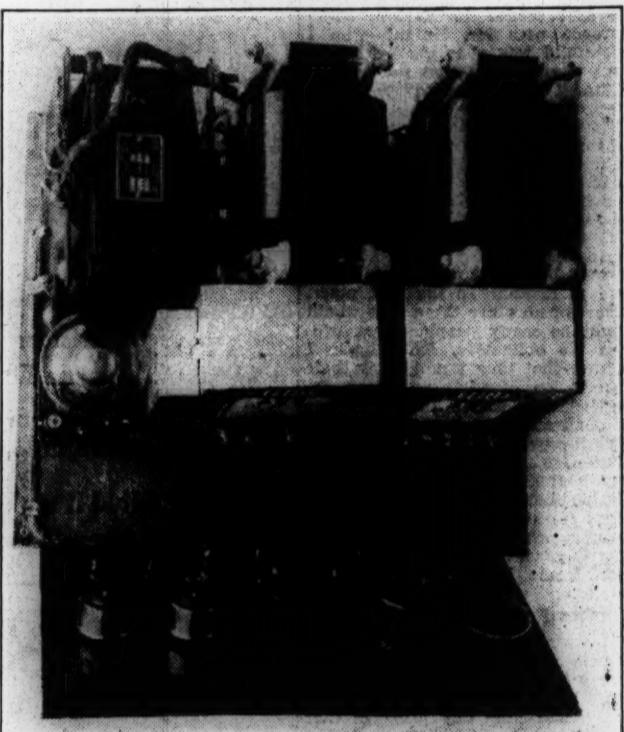
If the set can be converted with these two theories in thought; first the manner in which grid bias is to be obtained, and second, the proper order in which the tubes shall be arranged in sequence. The best results can perhaps be obtained by removing all the present wiring from the two filament posts of the sockets. Omit the switch as this is no longer required, if being necessary to shut off the power supply unit at the house supply end. All ballasts or rheostats should be disconnected, one rheostat should be removed entirely and a 400-ohm pot or 0-5,000-ohm Clarostat substituted in its place, of which the value will be described later.

A word of caution is always in order when making a device of this nature. Do not work on the unit when the house current is turned on. The switch as this is no longer required, if being necessary to shut off the power supply unit at the house supply end. All ballasts or rheostats should be disconnected, one rheostat should be removed entirely and a 400-ohm pot or 0-5,000-ohm Clarostat substituted in its place, of which the value will be described later.

Any set may be converted to series filaments; however, a receiver which uses tandem condensers is perhaps more difficult, and for this reason the



Completed Eliminator



LEGISLATION NOTED STEP IN RADIO GROWTH

A. C. Tubes and Power Units Named as Other New Developments

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 14—This, the sixth year of radio, now enjoyed in 6,000,000 of the 22,000,000 homes of this Nation, has been one of outstanding progress in legislation, engineering and broadcasting.

A. T. Haugh, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, showed why this is true, in his annual report at the convention here.

The chief legislative achievement was creation of the Federal Radio Commission to control the other channels; improvement of power devices and A. C. tubes represented important steps in engineering, he said. Important progress in broadcasting was accomplished by chain hold-ups, which increase by many millions the number of an audience, and was recorded also by improved programs and better business methods, with attendant stabilizing effect upon this tremendous new industry in a country of great industries, Mr. Haugh showed.

Indication that the 1800 manufacturers and employees, 2200 jobbers and employees, and 3900 dealers and employees, gathered here for simultaneous conventions of this association, the Federated Radio Trade Association, the code of ethics, submitted by association, and the Radio Writers' League, are busy planning for greater progress was the news that these manufacturers have drawn up a code of ethics and standards of business practice for members of their organization which started three years ago and now has 27 members. This code results from 12 months of study.

Very effective work was done during the year by the advertising and publications committee in matters of discouraging misleading advertising, the president reported. Mr. Haugh urged immediate creation of a radio industries committee representing interests of the National Association of Broadcasters, the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Federated Radio Trades Association, to be charged with promoting co-operation between these groups, to compile needed statistics on all phases of radio business, and to represent the entire industry to the Federal Radio Commission. Another service of this proposed organization would be to promote fair advertising methods and to undertake action toward eliminating interference, the president suggested. The fair trade practice committee "will do much toward eliminating the

purposes; it will illustrate how this particular receiver may be converted and it can be used as a typical example for converting any radio receiving set to series filaments and proper grid biasing will be given.

If all connections are properly made and the "A-B-C" unit built as described, no appreciable hum will be heard in the loudspeaker when arranged in sequence. The best results can perhaps be obtained by removing all the present wiring from the two filament posts of the sockets. Omit the switch as this is no longer required, if being necessary to shut off the power supply unit at the house supply end. All ballasts or rheostats should be disconnected, one rheostat should be removed entirely and a 400-ohm pot or 0-5,000-ohm Clarostat substituted in its place, of which the value will be described later.

The order in which the tubes are arranged is as follows: The minus B or ground point should go directly to the detector socket. After that may come the first A. f. in resistance or impedance coupled, otherwise to be followed by the radio frequency stages until the chain has been completed. The last audio tube which will of course be of the 1/2-ampere filament type should be run in twisted paired wire to two additional binding posts.

One method of obtaining grid bias is to place a resistance in series with the filaments of proper value, whose voltage drop will give the required grid bias. This value of resistance depends upon the amount required, and is equal to the required voltage multiplied by 4. For example: If 15 volts grid bias is desired, this is obtained by a resistance of 4.5x4 or 18 ohms. (The above is outlined in Problems of AC filament supply in Radio Broadcasts for June.)

These resistors carry the full one-fourth ampere of current which the tubes require and may be made from 20-ohm rheostats and then adjusted to any required value.

Tubes Will Give Bias

Another satisfactory method is to get the proper grid bias from the tubes themselves. As each tube has five volts drop in voltage, placing the grid return on the farther side from negative or minus terminal will give a bias depending upon the number of tubes. As it is very easy to become mixed up and fail to make the proper grid bias return it is suggested that the plus and minus markings of the sockets be rigidly followed in making all connections. Series filaments are easier to wire than parallel and the wiring makes a very neat appearance when so arranged.

Each socket filament should be bypassed with a 1 m. f. condenser with the exception of the power tube socket. The control of the volume is very desirable and may be made in two ways. By placing a 400-ohm potentiometer directly across the filament of the first R. F. socket, the middle connection and one side of the potentiometer is used. A second way in which is very satisfactory is to place a Universal Range Clarostat across the secondary of the first transformer as shown in wiring of the "Hi-Q" receiver which is shown in detail. This diagram of wiring of the "Hi-Q" will serve two

author has chosen a popular receiver of this type, namely the "Hi-Q". To convert the "Hi-Q" in the first place it is necessary to isolate the two tuning condensers which have a common shaft and their frame grounded to the shield. This may be done by substituting a Bakelite shaft for the tuning frame. To do this, remove the set screw in the motor and the screw in the two cams and shaft will then be free. When the present brass shaft has been removed a small slot slightly larger than the space occupied by the condenser nearest the panel should be cut in the aluminum shield (No. 1A). This will not be difficult. Remount condenser to panel as before, making sure the condenser does not touch the shield at any place. Insert the Bakelite shaft and tighten all set screws.

Wiring of Filaments

To wire the filaments in series proceed by running a wire from A minus to F minus of detector socket. Connect F plus to F minus of first audio and F plus of first audio to F minus of first R. F. socket. Connect F plus to F minus of second R. F. socket and return F plus to A plus binding post. Make the grid return of each R. F. and first audio to their respective F minus terminals. The

audience that destroy dealer good will and public confidence." It was declared. "Experience has shown that a formal statement of principles embodying correct standards for business relations are essential to the development and orderly conduct of every industry. This association, recognizing its responsibility to the radio industry and to the public has, therefore, adopted as a rule and guide for the conduct of its members, the following code of ethics:

That was the foreword explanation of the statement presented for members. Some outstanding declarations in it follow:

"The use of color, description or designation of products or package which would tend to deceive the buyer or the public in that purchasing the imitation they were getting in the original article, is a form of unfair competition which this association condemns in the strongest terms."

"Advertising should at all times be fair and honest. It is not discriminable to become enthusiastic in print but to criticize a competitor, directly or indirectly, in a paid advertisement, or to convert to the public's opinion of one's own product or his products, or to include statements in advertising, which through misrepresentation, through ambiguity or through incompleteness, are likely to be misleading to the public. It is unjust to competitors and should not be permitted."

Lieut. Doolittle Thrills Crowd

Flier, Famous for Outside Loop, Shows Fine Technique in Pursuit Exhibition

No prettier exhibition of stunt flying was ever given to an audience than that performed by Lieut. James Doolittle, first and only man to do an outside loop, over Braves Field last night at the beginning of the Crosscut-Pishon Carnival. In addition to an expert knowledge of stunt flying and skill in handling a plane, Lieutenant Doolittle had a ship that made the work a joy to behold. This was a Curtiss pursuit plane with a nice little motor of around 500 horsepower.

Hovering above the field about a mile in the air until the formation had finished their work, Lieutenant Doolittle came down in a long dive, canonizing his coming with a roar of the motor, wide open and went over the field by the armor pulled up into a skyrocket roll, making three turns and coming out on his back, finishing the stunt as though coming out of a loop. He then did a series of steep soars about to loop, only to kick the plane in a half roll at the top without losing altitude.

A double-barrel roll followed, this being just about what it sounds like, the body of the ship going forward and rolling at the same time. In an upward direction this is a skyrocket roll and in a downward direction a tail spin. The tremendous power of the motor was realized when he rolled over on his back and flew across the field upside down without losing altitude. Wings are not made to lift in this position, in fact they are then aiding gravity rather than opposing it so that it is almost entirely a case of straight motor pulling.

This was followed by actual gain in altitude in an upside down position, following one of his long dives. The climax was capped by another stunt which made the ship in effect a helicopter. Lieutenant Doolittle rolled up on one side so that no supporting arm was used and stuck the nose of the ship upwards, now for about a quarter of a mile in this position, virtually "hanging on the prop." Righting himself, he then idled across the field at almost a stalling speed, climbed up and with a last long dive and motor full on swooped across the field at around 220 to 240 miles an hour and sped off for the Boston Airport.

V. D. H.

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF DEPENDABLE Couch Hammocks

For Piazza, Porch or Lawn

Enjoy Real Comfort When the Weather Is Torrid

Inexpensive types for "Down-the-River." Elaborate styles for the most aristocratic Sun Room. Bright, colorful coverings predominate. Many of the coverings are Sunbrite. Priced according to style and quality.

\$7.98 to \$69.50

Stands and Canopies priced separately.

On sale third floor.

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I. STATION WJAR

- 10:50 The Friendly Maids.
11:15 Time signals and news.
12:40 p.m.—Boston Farmers Produce
Market report.
2:15 Brookline Country Club Horse
Meet, reported by Frank Ryan,
directed from the track.
WBET, Boston, Mass. (750 kc)
7 p.m.—Events, baseball scores and
baseball report.
7:10 elegant Instrumental Trio.
7:40 John K. Hill and Helen M. Dunlap
in piano recital.
8 Natural Science News of the
Week.
8:15 Mary Sheehan, lyric soprano; Alva
D'Angel recital by Lloyd del Castillo
from the Del Castillo Theater Or-
chestra.
8:30 Carroll W. Hall, tenor.
10 George Adams, banjoist; E.
Karl Robins on orchestra.
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (700 kc)
4 p.m.—From Metropolitan Theater,
incidental music.
4:30 News.
5 The Day in Finance.
5:10 Local stock and meat report.
6 The Smilers; Carl Moore and Billy
Payne, guest artists.
6:30 The Harmonic band.
6:55 Time and Question Man.
7 Continuation of dance program.
7:30 Hearing Your Home With Ollie.
7:35 Louis Lanza, the Ivorys.
7:50 Newspaper talk.
8 The New England Investors.
8:30 Sam and Dave.
8:45 Musical program.
9 Varied program, direction Mme.
Alice Baschi.
10:15 Sandy and his orchestra.
WTOR, Newark, N. J. (750 kc)
8 p.m.—Bush and Lane Tuesday
Evening music.
9 Dance symphony orchestra.
11 Oriole orchestra.
12 Eddie Adams, piano.
13 Margaret Green.
14 Eddie Adams, piano.
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COOLIDGE STAY IN WEST CALLED FORESTRY AID

Arousing of Public Interest Foreseen as Outcome of Summer Sojourn

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14.—"Foresters all over the country are elated with the President's selection of the national forests for his summer vacation, because it is a recognition of the recreational value of the wilderness areas," said George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association.

"In selecting the Black Hills of South Dakota for his summer vacation, President Coolidge is not only paying tribute to the vast system of forests and parks throughout the United States, but is expressing the sentiment of the American people in seeking the grandeur of the wilderness regions," Mr. Pratt added. "The Dakota state park, in which the former White House is located has been recently transferred from the Harney National Forest and set aside as a state game preserve."

Observation at First Hand

Forestry should profit immeasurably by the President's visit to the Black Hills, Mr. Pratt feels, pointing to the fact that the nearness of the Chief Executive to wilderness regions will afford an opportunity for him to observe at first hand western forest conditions and methods and to view the actual working of forest administration.

Lacking the density of the great timbered regions of the far West and the Northwest, the Black Hills present one of the most striking examples of soil erosion in the country, the Forestry Association declared. The Bad Lands of America, as the great stretch of weird rock formations are known, borders on the state game preserves in the east. This area covers several hundred square miles of land and rock, with ill-drained soil and scant vegetation, and is said of human and animal life. Their picturesque yet devastated areas, Mr. Pratt states, should give the President the full story of soil erosion and magnify the need of adequate forage and vegetation.

Preventing Soil Erosion

The American Forestry Association has been endeavoring for some time," Mr. Pratt said, "to erase the tragedy of soil erosion. This can be partly done by adequate forage and vegetation. The Bad Lands are but a glaring example of what uncontrolled water and other elements can do to unprotected areas."

"The region around the State Game Lodge is typical of many sections of forest areas throughout the country. It abounds in beautiful natural scenery, spotted by numerous lakes that connect with the lakes of Italy and Switzerland. It is for the perpetuation of these areas that the association is educating the people of America to forest fire prevention and to the protection of the wilderness."

UNITED ADVERTISING SHOWN INCREASING

Bond Between Advertiser and Publisher Analyzed

OMAHA, Neb., June 14 (Special)—The selling service of the newspaper is growing in favor with the public, in keeping with the expansion in industry and trade in all lines, the advertising committee of the National Editorial Association said in its report to the organization's convention here. It was reported that weekly newspapers apparently received a full share of the increased advertising which

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Helen R. King, Jamestown, Wis.; George F. Kimball, Jamestown, Wis.; Mrs. MacEdmond Bridges, Baltimore, Md.; Oscar East, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Louis J. Ball, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jaynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Cora M. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Irene Ladd, Columbus, O.; F. A. Zirnbeld, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Zirnbeld, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Amelia Becker, Cranford, N. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Venneman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas P. Thompson, N. Y.; Mrs. Sophie Schubert, Woodhaven, N. Y.; Mrs. De Leon M. Brooks, Los Angeles, Calif.

ADIMIRAL LATIMER TO CHANGE

WASHINGTON (P)—Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commander of the special service squadron in Nicaragua, will be relieved of that post at his own request, Curtis D. Wilbur Secretary of the Navy has announced.

amounted to 20 per cent more in 1926 than in 1925.

Increasing popularity of "co-operative advertising," where a local retailer shares in the advertising expense of a nationally advertised product was noted in the report, "strengthening a real bond of understanding between the publisher and merchant."

"Co-operative advertising is but another expression of the new trend of merchandising methods. The success of co-operative advertising will be a tremendous step forward in the advertising history of the American weekly," declared the committee, whose chairman is W. H. Bridgeman of the Republican, Stanley, Wis.

DEDICATE CHURCH IN BAY CITY, MICH.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Shows Interesting Progress

BAY CITY, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, recently was dedicated. The Bay City Times in its report of the dedication said in part:

The church was duly organized on the 12th of April, 1906, and

on Sunday, March 27, 1927, the

entire debt was wiped out, opening

the way for the formal dedication, it being a rule that no Christian Sci-

ence church building can be dedi-

cated and publicly consecrated to

God until it is wholly paid off.

The church of fireproof construc-

tion, seats about 200 in the main

auditorium, which is reached

through a spacious foyer.

On Monday, Dec. 28, 1912, just

after the church was opened, the

following article appeared in the

Bay City Times, which explains in

more detail how the church was

built and paid for:

In "King of Kings" the Nazarene is visualized in the person of H. B. Warner. Mr. De Mille's approach to the problem was that of a man of state and thorough knowledge of dramatic effect. Wisely he realized that the thoughts and feelings of the Nazarene could not be satisfactorily expressed, because the imagination of the onlooker ranges far beyond the possibilities of historical expression in any presentation of an unworthy figure. So Mr. Warner simply presents an indication of the mood of each of the many scenes in which the Nazarene appears. These scenes are presented as high lights of the story, and are so brief as almost to be simply the climaxes of incidents significant enough to pervade many minutes of presentation instead of the seconds that are given of the seconds that are given.

Presenting, then, only the climax of these scenes, as a rule, Mr. Warner is able to present as mask, as it were, of the mood of each scene. Thus, too, Mr. De Mille is able to traverse an immense amount of material within the brief span of a 150-minute presentation in a theater. To Mr. Warner is due only admiration for his adaptability to every test of the task set down for him by Mr. De Mille. To Mr. Warner and Mr. De Mille is due a commendation that is the final award to artists: they knew what to leave out, they knew when to stop.

How right is Mr. Warner's approach to his work is proved by the same successful attitude in several of the other principals and in many of the hundreds of minor players. Always the picture is at its best when these players do nothing in the way of florid gesture or manipulation of their faces to ilmit and so defeat the imagination of the audience. The honest Matthew of Robert Edeson was a good example of this, the towering Roman Centurian of Montague Love, the Satan of Alan Brooks, the Mary of Dorothy Cummings, and the simple, deeply charming blind girl of Muriel McCormac.

To Joseph Skildkraut as a hand-

some Judas and to his father, Ru-

nold, the jelly bean, return this year with plenty of nonsense, and some soft shoe dancing by Mr. Grant that was warmly received. Torino, master juggler, with Doris Whitley, a novel feature that is won out of better than first class on the hill.

Ruth Brown and Jean Whitaker, carrying the audience along with them in a laughable situation, Aileen Stanley, the Victrola Girl, returns from a trip abroad and stops the show with her inimitable song numbers. Ned Wayburn's Buds of 1927, chaperoned by Sammy Lewis, and assisted by Herbe De Bell and Floyd Carder, headline the show this week. Eight attractive scenes, and many beautiful costumes add much to this succession of songs, dances and comedy bits. Oscar Loraine kept the audience happy with his drolleries, but a few more of his exuberant gags would have been amusing. The Shepard Stores Choral Society of 50 voices, welcomed the return of Colonel Lindbergh with several song and instrumental numbers, and closed the show leaving the audience wishing for more.

HARBRISON

Court Dressmaker and Milliner

120 Western Rd., Hove, Sussex, Eng.

Specialties: Gowns Designed and Made to Order

Elliott & Cavell.

OXFORD, ENGLAND

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

MEALING BROS. LTD.

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Phone High Wycombe 499

DRYAD CANE FURNITURE

Strong Chairs for Home and Garden. Send for Illustrated Catalogue of chairs, tables, settees, work-baskets, etc. to Dept. D.

DRYAD WORKS, LEICESTER, ENGLAND

Schofields Ltd.

VICTORIA ARCADE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

"Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear"

We are specialists in Fashions, Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Gowns and Millinery and our Underwear, Denim, Linen, both for Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, are unsurpassed in the North.

Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Hairdressing Salons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the Main Entrance in

Guildford Street.

IS ALSO ALWAYS THE HOUSE FOR WOMEN'S WEAR AND HOME FURNISHING

NORTH END & GEORGE St. CROYDON ENGLAND

WALLIS & BLAKELEY SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND

WALLIS CHOCOLATES

1 lb. Box 4/-, 2 lb. Box 7/6. Post Free. British Isles only.

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST Made daily by

WALLIS & BLAKELEY SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND

SHREDDED WHEAT

100% FOOD

At Boston Playhouses

"King of Kings"

Tremont Theater—Cecil B. De Mille's production, "King of Kings," screen adaptation by Jeanie Macpherson of selections from the first four books of the New Testament.

Following the New York premier of this picture, the Boston critics reviewed it favorably for those columns on June 10, a long detailed comment stating that "great and outstanding work has been accomplished in this first important American screen picturization of Jesus of Nazareth's earthly ministry, a devotional work of large sincerity, significance and proportions.... The visual record of the Nazarene's ministry has been recaptured for us with a tangible, poignant verisimilitude; his healing record shines through the pictured record like a diamond necklace."

Mr. DeMille's direction of the mob scenes that pervade the story is admirable, as he escapes the mechanical effects usually achieved. His mobs are made up of individuals, and they do not move concretely as if drilled by army officers. There is vista after vista of photographic beauty and glimpses of barbaric opulence, but the pace and rhythm of the story is never interrupted or slowed up for the sake of these products. Marvels of lighting are accomplished without ostentation.

In a word, Mr. DeMille's direction is a certain overtone of every drama, and the story is artfully staged and rightly acted, and that caught sight for its own sake will fly away like the doves that sit in and out of many of the quieter episodes of this picture. For Mr. DeMille rightly aimed first, last, and all the time at a reverential interpretation of the Nazarene's ministry.

"Twinkle Twinkle"

Colonial Theater—"Twinkle Twinkle," musical comedy produced by Louis Werba. Comes here after New York and Chicago engagements. Joe E. Brown is starred and Nancy Welford and Flo Lewis featured. The cast:

Stella Maywood.....Elleen Gandy

George Washington Gandy

Robert Hobbs

Bernard Gorvey

Frederick Kaufman

Frederick Kreiss

Frederick Lester

Frederick Marshall

Frank Davenport

Mary Apple

Marie Belmont

Boston Celebrates Flag Day With Appropriate Exercises

General Display of Colors on the 150th Anniversary Throughout City, and All Schools Hold Programs to Teach Respect for Colors

Flag flying their stars and stripes against a gray sky, streaming through windows and displayed in stores, offices and homes today made Flag Day bright in Greater Boston in spite of lowering clouds.

In response to the proclamation issued by Governor Fuller private homes as well as public institutions and stores displayed the colors in recognition of the 150th anniversary of that day, June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress authorized the official flag of the country.

The 13 stripes, one for each of the original colonies, remain just as they were in that day, but the white stars on the blue field, one for each state, have grown in number to 48. Many who gazed at them today seemed to gather a new significance expressed in terms of the great fight that has brought two continents closer and united them in paying tribute to a youth who typifies the best in American ideals. The colors were put out specifically in groups of individuals conversing together, in public speeches and addresses, all of them bringing out a deeper realization of the meaning of the flag and consecration to the things for which it stands.

Flag Wins Understanding

Today the flag, floating its bright colors against the sky, or hanging in graceful folds against class-room walls, means more to thousands of children in Boston's public schools than it did yesterday because of exercises held in all districts. In some of both the suburban and city schools the pupils assembled in the yard to see the flag raised, salute it and sang "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America."

Not all schools have poles, however, so in those exercises were indoors, not quite so picturesque but equally effective. All schools observed the day in some way. Each strove to bring out the recommendations of Governor Fuller, and to have every class know a little more about what the flag is and what it represents, endeavoring to impress the boys and girls of the school with a greater reverence and love for the colors than they ever had, and a deeper loyalty.

Some of the playgrounds gave especial attention to the flag in the day's program of activities. Practically all organizations meeting today, such as clubs and societies, observed the flag, and to impress upon the children that one way of honoring it and defending it, was to have their own lives clean, pure and straight; to work and play "on the square,"

PETITION PRESIDENT FOR EARLY SESSION

Former Governor Foss Among Many Signers

A petition requesting President Coolidge to call a special session of the Congress of the United States in order to afford early relief of Mississippi Valley flood victims was sent to President Coolidge today. The communication bore the signatures of Eugene Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts; Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of Park Street Church; James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, and was sent to the President by Whitfield Tuck of Winchester.

The petition said in part: "We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, believing that a national calamity exists in the Mississippi Valley, respectfully request that you call an immediate session of the Congress in order that needed relief may be afforded commensurate with the gravity of the situation."

"The number of refugees to be rehabilitated has grown to more than 700,000. A task of this magnitude has never before confronted the country. It calls for more than private philanthropy. The President should invoke the aid of Congress."

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING OF MAINE UNDERTAKEN

AUGUSTA, Me., June 14 (Special) — Costing \$25,000 a year for the next two years and \$50,000 yearly for the following seven years, a program of topographic mapping of Maine will begin as soon as a preliminary survey can be completed. The mapping, to cost \$400,000 in all, was authorized by the last Legislature and approved by the Governor.

Col. Glenn S. Smith of Washington, D. C., division engineer in charge of the Atlantic division of the United States Geological Survey, conferred yesterday with the Maine Public Utilities Commission and made arrangements for immediate work on the survey. First to be undertaken will be the Mt. Katahdin region, and engineering parties will enter the territory about July 1. In connection with the topographic mapping, air photographs will be used, this reducing the cost about 25 percent as compared with former methods.

YALE CORPORATION HOLDS TO DECISION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14 (AP) — After considering the petition of 1,200 Yale students that the corporation reconsider its refusal to reappoint Edgar M. Woolley as a member of the faculty, that body decided not to reverse the previous decision. They expressed the hope, however, that Mr. Woolley would continue as coach of the Yale University Dramatic Association, in which capacity he has achieved much popularity, especially with the undergraduate body.

The petition was presented to the corporation at its regular monthly meeting, held Saturday, but no announcement of the decision was made until yesterday. Following the refusal to reappoint Mr. Woolley a strong agitation was set up for reconsideration, with officers of the dramatic association and the Yale News active in the discussion. The petition was started at a well-attended mass meeting a week before the corporation meeting.

UNIONS NOT TO INTERFERE

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14 (AP) — The officers and members of three Worcester labor unions locals sued by John J. Power, Worcester contractor, in connection with the strike of building laborers filed a stipulation in the Superior Court in which they agree not to interfere in any way with the business of Mr. Power or those employed by him during the course of the proceedings.

M. A. C. SENDS OUT CLASS OF 81

Retiring President Honored With the Degree of Doctor of Laws

AMHERST, Mass., June 14 (Special) — Eighty-one graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College received the degree of bachelor of science yesterday. Five master of science degrees were awarded, and finally, as a complete surprise and amid great applause, the trustees awarded the degree of doctor of laws to the retiring president, Edward Morgan Lewis, who has accepted the presidency of the University of New Hampshire.

Dr. Frank Pierpont Graves, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, delivered the commencement address on "The Function of Leadership."

Philip F. Whittier '15 of Sunderland was elected president of the Associated Alumni at the annual meeting. S. Lothrop Davenport '08 of North Grafton was elected vice-president; secretary, Summer R. Parker '08 of Amherst, and treasurer, Clark L. Thayer '13 of Amherst.

The New President

Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher, the new president of the college, appointed yesterday by the trustees, has had wide experience in educational and agricultural fields. He was born on a farm in Medina County, Ohio, in 1872, and lived in a small town 30 miles south of Cleveland until he was thirteen years old when the family moved to Nebraska and settled on a prairie farm near Gibbon.

When 20 years old he entered the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He "worked his way" through the preparatory and collegiate department of the university, graduating in the course in chemistry in 1893. After teaching a year in a high school, he was appointed assistant chemist of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, which position he held until July 1, 1901, when he moved to Pullman, Wash., where he was likewise assistant chemist of the Agricultural Experiment Station. After two years he was appointed chemist of the station and in 1907 was made its director, which position he held until 1913. During the same time, he held

New M. A. C. President



DR. ROSCOE W. THATCHER

various teaching and other administrative positions in the State College of Washington.

Moved to Minnesota

In 1913, he moved to Minnesota, where he had been appointed professor of agricultural chemistry and head of the department of chemistry in the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. In 1917 he was appointed dean of the department of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Thatcher moved to New York in 1921 as director of the State agricultural experiment station and in 1923 was made director also of the Cornell station when the two were combined under one administration.

He has received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Agriculture from the University of Nebraska and Doctor of Law from Hobart College.

Dr. Thatcher was selected by President Coolidge in 1924 as the only eastern member of the President's Agricultural Conference, and is frequently called to Washington for conferences concerning government agricultural policies.

PLANT AT SALEM TO WIDEN POWER

(Continued from Page 1)

sion line provided that it gets the consent of the railroad corporation and approval of the Department of Public Utilities. In general, the law provides that land devoted to the public use cannot be taken for another public use.

Arrest of Daudet

Sunday's election in Aube, where the Communists were defeated by a coalition of Radicals and Moderates, the approval of the company's petition that the Department of Public Utilities sanction its purchase from the Boston & Maine of the use of its rights of way whether the land is owned outright by the railroad or occupied by lease or easement makes acquisition of all such land through process of proceedings difficult.

The electric company has already acquired by actual purchase of the Communists by also arresting Leon Daudet, the Royalist leader condemned for calumny, though M. Daudet openly defied the forces of law and order by converting his office into a guarded fortress. The Government was bold enough to compel his surrender and prove that it is fighting Communism.

Generally M. Poincaré's position is not weakened.

Dependability of Supply

The increase of the capacity of the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company to transmit current with an assured dependability of supply at all times and under all conditions when the new high tension lines are erected will enable it to add greatly to its present service and to carry any load anticipated in many years to come after the projected super-producing plant shall have been erected. At the same time, the capability of quantity production will, it is said, stabilize if not actually lower prices for current to the retail supply concerns in the municipalities which the company serves and will serve.

The high tension transmission lines will be used to carry the electric current from the present plants of the company until the first unit of the proposed new plant is completed.

"Help to educators in teaching scientific temperance" is planned as a special feature of the program.

Teachers are invited to unite with the temperance workers of the world in making this world-wide assembly of immense educational value.

FORT DESTRUCTION COMPLETE

BERLIN, June 14 (AP) — The German Foreign Office yesterday informed the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium that the fortifications, reports just compiled indicate. So far this season the output to other states has totaled more than 2,000,000 pounds, 100 per cent greater than that of 1925.

The strawberry crop, which was the largest in the history of the State, brought producers approximately \$3,000,000, while thousands of dollars are now coming in from dewberry shipments and several million more will be realized from the peach crop during the next month or so. Potatoes are moving at the rate of from 200 to 400 carlots a day.

DR. SCLATER DECLINES CALL

TORONTO, Ont., June 14 (AP) — The Rev. Dr. J. R. P. Sclater, minister of old St. Andrew's United Church here, who had agreed to become the pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Boston, Dr. Sclater recently delivered a course of lectures at Yale University.

MANY CHILDREN AIDED BY NEW YORK SOCIETY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 14 — Cases of 18,000 children under 15 years of age were investigated and 5085 children were aided during 1926 by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, according to the annual report of the society just made public.

M. Linn Bruce, president of the society, expressed the appreciation of the society for the co-operation of the Mayor and government of the city, the judges of the various courts and the public generally, and for the generous support which has enabled the society to throw the protecting arm of the law around children.

Ernest K. Coulter, general manager of the society, said:

"For the protection and guardians and those legally responsible the society collected on court orders and turned over to the City of New York \$65,591.71 to reimburse the municipality to some extent for the expense of maintenance of children in public institutions to which they had been committed by the courts."

NORTH CAROLINA GAINS BY DIVERSIFIED CROPS

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence) — Rallying to North Carolina's diversification program to combat overproduction of cotton the state's Sherrill has increased the high-water mark in live-peasant reporting, just compiled indicate. So far this season the output to other states has totaled more than 2,000,000 pounds, 100 per cent greater than that of 1925.

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PRINCETON ANNOUNCES FALL LECTURE SERIES

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP) — The Princeton Engineering School has announced a series of lectures to be delivered under the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Foundation next fall and spring.

The lecturers will include Arthur E. Farnham, Boston; James H. McGraw, New York; M. H. Aylsworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company; Dr. Frank B. Jewett of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and James T. Wallis, assistant vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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BIG LOAN HELPS FRANCE IN WORK OF RESTORATION

Poincare to Use Proceeds for Withdrawal of Bank Notes From Circulation

By Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13 — The financial restoration of France will be carried considerably further by the big loan announced in today's official journal. Raymond Poincaré has just succeeded in converting short term loans of a value of 13,000,000,000 francs into bonds redeemable in 50 years with interest at 6 per cent.

The extraordinary success of this conversion operation which believes the French economy is on the road to recovery encouraged M. Poincaré to proceed to another emission which can be bought with fresh money. The proceeds are intended to be used for the withdrawal of a large number of banknotes from circulation. In other words, state borrowings from the banks will be greatly diminished.

Fiduciary Issue to Decrease

Until last autumn the fiduciary issue was constantly increasing. Now it will decrease. It was inflation which caused something like a panic. It is deflation which will now be practiced. Thus it is apparent that M. Poincaré's policy is the same as that previously followed. The new loan, therefore, is called a deflation loan.

Last summer the huge demands for the payment of national defense bonds and later the increasing demand for francs by foreign currency holders obliged the Bank of France to augment its note circulation to a point where money remains necessarily idle. Superfluous paper placed on deposit has among other disadvantages, that of confronting the treasury with the possibility of sudden withdrawal, which would provoke a spasmodic disturbance in the money market.

Mr. Andrews has no definite plans yet for what he will do when he leaves office. He expects to go to Europe, but this depends on other things. He has as yet made no plans for his work after his retirement.

NOT Exporting Wine

There was a surplus of wine before the Volstead Act went into effect but Mr. Andrews doubts if there

is more being made now than is legally permitted for sacramental and medicinal purposes. None is being exported because it is not easy to convince the authorities that wine will be exported for other than beverage uses, and permits therefore cannot be obtained.

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SUIT IS FILED AGAINST BANK

Great Britain to Test Legality of Unstamped Checks for Sums Under £2

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 14 — The Government has announced today the filing of a suit to test the legality of unstacked checks for sums under £2. These 6 per cent are also amortizable in 50 years. When it is freely proposed that M. Poincaré is about to fall it is forgotten that such operations as these are being conducted by him, and perhaps they could not be carried through with the same confidence by another statesman. He has received checks, but they were not serious, and Parliament will certainly hesitate long before producing his resignation and producing possible financial confusion.

Arrest of Daudet

Sunday's election in Aube, where the Communists were defeated by a coalition of Radicals and Moderates, the "festival of music" also made a most favorable impression. The French Minister of Education began with a statement, "All men are brothers," and closed with the sentiments, which were warmly applauded by Dr. Stresemann and the representatives of Belgium, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, that the festival should promote the work of peace.

On the eve of the naval conference called by President Coolidge, the Washington Conference of 1921 set

the strength of the great navies in battleships and limited the size of cruisers. As a result, without a hitch, it saved this country millions of pounds, and it has kept peace in the Pacific. It is time that it were carried further.

Question of Submarines

"We submit to you that if an agreement with the United States is not greatly concerned with the reduction of land armies, since our own is so small. For us the naval question is the most important, and that is why we address you now on the eve of the naval conference which will undoubtedly have its repercussions at Geneva on June 20.

The possibility of such a pact assuming larger proportions and involving other nations, the Christian Science Monitor representative, has been discussed in a number of European chanceries, as well as in the continental press.

Even the International Monetary Conference of 1924, unimpassioned speech at the opening of the Frankfurt "festival of music" also made a most favorable impression. The French Minister of Education began with a statement, "All men are brothers," and closed with the sentiments, which were warmly applauded by Dr. Stresemann and the representatives of Belgium, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, that the festival should promote the work of peace.

"So much for the sea and the great sea powers. Land and air armaments and those navies not covered by the Coolidge conference can be adjusted by the League of Nations preparations, which will commence next November at Geneva. Its preliminary sessions have shown that few differences of principle remain to be overcome. These, though important, are not insurmountable, and their adjustment will be much simplified if an agreement on naval matters has already been reached."

EXPERTS ON SOIL ASSURED OF HELP

HONOR DEGREES FOR ENGINEERS

\$1,000,000 SCHOOL FUND APPROPRIATED Adopted to Meet Expenses Pending Revised Budget

Three Widely Known Men to Receive Awards From Worcester Polytechnic

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14 (AP)—Worcester Polytechnic Institute will confer the degree of Doctor of Engineering on three widely known men, one of whom will return to Worcester to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his own graduation next Monday, according to announcement.

The men to receive degrees are Victor Everett Edwards '83, William Lafayette Darling '77, and William Elgin Wickenden.

Major Edwards is known in the mechanical world for the invention of machine for high speed production of hot rolled steel. He has been vice-president of the Morgan Construction Company since 1891 and is a resident of West Boylston.

Mr. Darling will receive this honorary degree on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. He has been engaged in the construction and maintenance of steam railways in various capacities, mostly with the Northern Pacific Railway. For more than 10 years he was chief engineer of that road. He has been connected with several large railroad constructions in the West. At present he is a consulting engineer in St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Wickenden will also deliver the principal address at the commencement. He is a graduate of Denison University, and of the University of Wisconsin. He was formerly associate professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and associate vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. At present he is a director of investigation of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education of New York.

FISHERMEN INVITED TO MEET IN BOSTON

Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols Send Messages

P. Ralph Duffy, associated with Boston fishing interests for several years, who is in attendance at the Southern Fisheries Association convention being held in Jacksonville, Fla., today and Thursday, will speak at the banquet of the convention on "The Fishing Industry of Massachusetts."

Invitations to those attending the southern fisheries meeting to come to Boston to the annual meeting of the United States Fisheries Association, Aug. 16 to 18, have been extended by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and Mayor Nichols, and letters to this effect, carried by Mr. Duffy, are to be presented to Philip Maggio, president of the Southern Fisheries Association.

In his invitation Governor Fuller said: "You will find in Boston the greatest fish place in the world, a great fish industry, and in our legislative hall the 'sacred cod,' an emblem of the fish industry of our people. You will find here progressive business men who will deem it a pleasure to show them every courtesy."

Mayer, Nichols wrote in part: "Boston offers much in the great progress of her commercial and industrial importance; Boston is the largest fishing center in the United States and she boasts the most modern and largest single fish plant in the world; Boston stands second to none with her educational institutions and her achievements in the world of art, music, science and literature."

TECHNICAL SCHOOL MEDALS ARE AWARDED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 14 (Special)—The American Chemical Society prize of \$10 and certificate were awarded to Miss Beriookie Jukkunen of the class of 1923 at the Technical High School commencement yesterday, as author of the best essay by a Massachusetts student on "The Relation of Chemistry to the Home."

Miss Nichols wrote in part: "Boston offers much in the great progress of her commercial and industrial importance; Boston is the largest fishing center in the United States and she boasts the most modern and largest single fish plant in the world; Boston stands second to none with her educational institutions and her achievements in the world of art, music, science and literature."

PERMITS IGNORED BY SHOE WORKERS

Haverhill Plants Report Serious Inconvenience

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Employees of the shoe factories here on Saturday ignored the overtime permits issued by Edwin Newick, chairman of the Shoe Board of Arbitration, several of the concerns reported to the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association yesterday. Because of the failure of the employees to report for work Saturday morning, it was impossible to operate certain departments.

The offices of the headquarters of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union that the permits had been revoked by instruction of the union and the responsibility for the failure of the crews to work could not be placed. The permits for Saturday morning work were issued in regular form by the chairman on the applications of half a dozen plants. Cutters were reported working, but other crews did not put in their appearance.

The cause for immediate delivery has taken a marked advance during the past 10 days and manufacturers stated that they were seriously inconvenienced by not securing the de-

sired overtime production.

SIGNS OF GREATER MARKET ACTIVITY

Since the beginning of the year more than 40,000,000 more shares of stocks have been traded than during the corresponding period in 1926, the Brookline Economic Service, Inc., states.

This represents a gain of more than 22 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926, but is somewhat offset by the increase in listed issues and the general broadening of the market.

There is the additional fact that a large volume of speculative buying has been taking place, particularly in stocks which in May reached a new peak for the year, with a net increase of \$33,000,000.

The economists believe that signs of increased speculative activity are definite and unmistakable.

BUNKER HILL PILGRIMAGE

The annual pilgrimage to Bunker Hill Monument will be made on Friday by the Bunker Hill Monument Association. At the meeting for the election of officers to be held in the headquarters in Ashburton Place, W. K. Watkins, the secretary, will read a paper entitled, "Knox Trail of 1776 and the Boston to Albany Roads," illustrated with slides.

Mount Holyoke Awards Degrees to Senior Class of 250 Members

Honorary Degrees for Distinguished Service Are Conferred Upon Miss Caroline Yale, Miss Frances Perkins and Miss Edith Wynn Mathison

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Mount Holyoke College graduated 250 students today, and conferred 13 master's degrees. Three honorary degrees were conferred for distinguished service, the recipients being Miss Caroline Yale, of the class of '70 of Mount Holyoke, for her work in the teaching of the deaf; Miss Frances Perkins, Mount Holyoke '02, for her work in economic and industrial reform, and Miss Edith Wynn Mathison, for her work for the drama.

Miss Yale is principal emeritus of the Clark School for the Deaf at Northampton, at which Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was formerly a teacher. For 36 years she was the principal of the school and since her retirement wards prize for excellence in debating went to Caroline Keefer '28, Wallingford, Conn., and Lydia Ranson '28, Oshkosh, Wis. The Florence Putington prize awarded to a member of the sophomore class who, during her freshman year, showed the best scholarship and most satisfactory all around development went to Mary Margaret Gentz, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Like a Ray of Sunshine

If you are a daily reader of the Monitor, it may safely be assumed that, whether at home or traveling, you patronize business establishments which are advertised in the Monitor.

Do you make it a point to let the advertiser know of your patronage? A friendly word or two when paying for your purchase will sometimes suffice—in other instances it may be more advisable to mail a cordial note.

Be assured your message will be welcomed, and will aid in proving to the business man the value of his advertisement in this newspaper.

A reader of the Monitor who purchased an automobile made by a company which advertises regularly in the Monitor wrote a note, expressing appreciation of the good qualities of the car, and of the use of the Monitor as an advertising medium.

In the following cities Information Bureaus are maintained, to answer questions concerning Monitor Advertisements:		
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LONDON, ENGLAND 2, Adelphi Terrace Gerrard 3422	COLUMBUS 85 N. High St., Suite 515 Adams 5844	CALIFORNIA 701 Perry Building Oakland 3711
PARIS 3 Ave. de l'Opéra Gutenberg 4271	DETROIT 442 Book Building Cadillac 5035	OMAHA 924 First National Bank Bldg. Jackson 3387
BOSTON "Advertising Records" The Christian Science Monitor Back Bay 4330	HOUSTON Main Street and Jefferson Ave. Fairfax 3023	PHILADELPHIA 802 Fox Building Rittenhouse 9136
BUFFALO 711 Walbridge Building Seneca 5124	KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce Building Victor 3702 or 3703 For National Advertisers Call Victor 5635	PORTLAND, ORE. Dekum Building, 6th Floor Broadway 2240
CHICAGO 1458 McCormick Building Wabash 7182	LOS ANGELES 626 Van Nuys Building Faber 2980	ST. PAUL 431 Endicott Building Cedar 1369—Garfield 3240
CINCINNATI 802 Atlas Bank Building Main 5440	MILWAUKEE 7144 Plankinton Building 123 Wisconsin Avenue Broadway 8748	SEATTLE 350 Skinner Building Main 3904
		SAN FRANCISCO 625 Market Street Sutter 7240

WHENEVER you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising includes the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation with an advertiser, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.

This letter was received in reply:—
“Sometimes in the midst of a particularly trying period a little ray of sunshine creeps in and the way seems smoother as a result.

“Such a ray of sunshine came into this office with the receipt of your letter. It is a trait of human nature to shout loudly when things go wrong, but to neglect passing on the word of praise when everything goes right. Your courtesy and thoughtfulness prove that the trait is not universal, and we most sincerely thank you for taking the trouble to tell us how your car is running.

“If we may, at some later date, reciprocate your courtesy, you have only to let us know.”

Thus cordiality brought forth cordiality. A friendly message, following a purchase, is always appreciated, and is constructively helpful both to the advertiser and to the Monitor.

EDUCATIONAL

Channels of Constructive Activity for "Destructive" Child

New York City
Special Correspondence
HERBERT was what is generally known as a "destructive" child, and Miss N., his kindergarten teacher, had been wondering for a week just what she was going to do about it. If she had been an old-fashioned teacher, she would simply have scolded or punished. But she was a new-fashioned teacher, and so she pondered.

Herbert was unusually "bad" on Monday morning. He had mashed little Jane's "cake" which she had successfully made in the sand pile. He had kicked over Dicky's beautiful house of blocks and he had upset blue-eyed Marian's doll carriage, right after she had got her dolly all nicely tucked in.

Looking around for new fields to conquer, he saw some of the boys busily making boats at the work-bench, and he suddenly announced, "I want to make a boat, too." Miss N.—told him he would have to wait until there was room on the bench, which he patiently did. At length Teacher said, "Now it's Herbert's and John's turn at the bench"; and the two little chaps eagerly gathered together their wood and hammers and nails.

The Motive Back of the Request

This was the first adventure at the work bench for both these boys, as they had but lately entered school. Miss N. consequently glanced in their direction shortly, and saw that Herbert was hammering away lustily, but that John, who was smaller and less vigorous about his work, was having rather a hard time. "Will you help John a little with the hammering, Herbert?" she suggested. "You go so well." Herbert at once complied. When the boats were finished, both boys proudly exhibited them to their teacher. After due admiration Miss N.—turned to Herbert, saying, "That was nice of you to help John." At this remark, little John threw his arms around the bigger boy's neck, thus expressing his gratitude. A beaming expression shone in Herbert's face!

From that time on Miss N.—had no further trouble with Herbert. He had discovered that it is more fun to construct than to destroy, and that it is much more satisfying to help others than to spoil the results of their efforts.

Often parents meet this same problem. "Mary breaks everything," and "Jack takes all his toys to pieces" are frequently heard. Could not these parents adopt the methods that Miss N.—used with Herbert? Could they not give their "destructive" children plenty of materials with which to construct? I am confident they would see a quick change! If children write on the walls, why not give them paper upon which to write? If they tear up books, cannot old newspapers and magazines be substituted? Pieces of wood to hammer are much more acceptable than parlor furniture. Let us give active little hands all kinds of materials, such as plastercene, clay,

sand, scissors, paste, crayons, paints, hammers, blocks, etc. Later on, these same boys and girls, too, will need work benches and well-made tools, and the girls, and perhaps the boys, will delight in all kinds of sewing materials.

Active. Curious, Want to Be Busy

Children are not naturally "destructive." They are active and curious and want to be busy, and they expend their constructive energy upon whatever comes easily to hand. If they have no other materials to use, they will use the furniture or their toys.

I know of a boy who wanted to use his hands every minute. As he had very little other material, the clock and the door knobs in his home were in constant jeopardy. His father considered him "bad" and destructive, and felt that a military school, where he would be "disciplined" was the best place for him. How unlike and unnecessary this treatment was! What this boy really needed was a work bench and tools, or better still, the privilege of joining a carpentry class!

If we want our children to take

care of their toys, we must select playthings which they can manipulate, with which they can "do" something. The mechanical toys are interesting for a short while, but after they have held the stage for a time, the youngster, who always wants to be the star performer either discards them entirely, or finds that the only interesting thing he can do with them is to take them to pieces to discover what makes "the wheels go round." Simple, strong, serviceable toys, which act as lay figures for the child's imagination, are what he wants and needs!

Taking care of a garden, or if this is out of the question, one or two plants, gives a child's activity splendid outlet. Who would think of thoughtlessly stepping upon a tiny growing thing, after having had the joy of caring for and nurturing his own garden?

Not only will constructive activities of all kinds cure "destructiveness," but they will be of positive value as well. They will give an outlet to the child's desire to create; through working with materials he will acquire skill, dexterity, and accuracy, and he will learn concentration. His imagination also will be stimulated. Perhaps hidden talents will be discovered; he will certainly learn habits of industry, and best of all, he will get the peace and joy that come from achievement.

Springfield's Positive Steps in Museum-School Co-operation

Springfield, Mass.
Special Correspondence

THE Art Museum of Springfield is being made a joint agency with the public schools for the teaching not only of drawing, design and art appreciation, but also history, geography, home economics, civics, and other related subjects. This is being done systematically, in taking classes from all parts of the city into the museum for the direct benefit of the atmosphere, contacts and practice to be had there. The museum is tying in with the schools in the same manner that school and shop work combine under the vocational arrangements that obtain in many instances.

This work of correlation is being expanded rapidly. It will have larger scope under the new curricula being formulated for the Springfield schools. Outside of the work directly pertaining to art and drawing, classes and membership have more than doubled since a year ago.

Besides the stimulating, constructive part thus played by the museum in establishing direct, vital contacts with remote civilizations for the

last few years. Both Eleanor A. Wade, curator of the museum, and Dr. Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of schools, have taken keen interest in this work. As many as 125 groups, comprising more than 3200 pupils in history and home economics classes, were taken to the museum at city expense last year. The work goes on every day, and sometimes several groups are handled in a day. Pupils in groups of from a dozen to 40 are accompanied by a teacher, who on arrival at the museum turns them over to Miss Cordelia C. Sargent, assistant curator of the charge of this department of the work and personally directs the classes. Contacts and ideas are obtained in the museum; modeling and drawing is mostly in the schools, with textbooks and library books as aids. Many things are made in miniature—pottery, furniture, ships and so on. In one instance a Greek theater was produced as a medium of expression along many lines.

It is found that the pupils are highly sensitive to the museum atmosphere and object-lessons. As the work progresses they show an increased capacity to understand the contributions of the past and these lessons are retained to an increased extent. They are trained in the art of seeing. In the drawing and clay modeling work they start with some object, usually an animal, and they are encouraged to make their own reactions and expressions. To a knowledge of perspective and lighting is added a keener color sense. Art appreciation is kindled along with facility of handwork and a knowledge of the fundamentals of craftsmanship and design. In this connection the collections of bronzes, iron work, silver, pottery, porcelain and enamels are of the highest value for the graphic and artistic education along with various other subjects.

The pupil examines the armor of a Roman soldier or medieval knight. Little by little he gains some idea of how the ancient Greeks and Romans lived, and how the medieval nations lived. A baby's feed bottle in use 1000 B. C. at first defies curiosity, but takes on a wonderful vital meaning when its purpose is explained. The ancient pitcher and jar tell a story. In the Greek amphora is seen a primitive forerunner of our modern refrigeration. The Roman discus, how it was made and of what material, what it weighed and the manner in which it was thrown, provide a theme rich in interest. A comparison with modern baseball is drawn.

Pupils Compare and Apply

In the tapestries, embroideries and other textile specimens lies material of great value to the home economics classes. The pupils compare such fabrics with things they see in the stores, and they apply the lessons in decoration to other things than textiles.

Members of the museum staff unite with school teachers and supervisors in making the stores of knowledge in the museum serve the purposes in hand. An artist is specially employed by the city to direct the work of the drawing classes in the museum. An assistant curator of the museum devotes a large part of her time to this work, as related to history and other work in the elementary schools. Art teachers in the junior and senior high schools take their classes into the museum. In the State Street Junior High School this contact developed such interest that a Museum Club has been formed that meets monthly, with nearly 100 per cent attendance.

Pupils are permitted to experience the thrill that comes from examining and handling objects that figured in the lives of the peoples of 2000 years and more ago. They are helped to understand the fundamentals of art and derive valuable suggestions in relation to the handicrafts. They see how even the most modern methods, and institutions find a root in the remote past, and they thus get a vision of the European background of American present-day civilization.

Even Greater Facilities

The importance of this work goes even further than indicated. In collecting the specimens included in the George Walter Vincent Smith collection of sculpture, paintings, bronzes, parchment and textiles, Mrs. Smith

younger generation, it is playing a valuable part in the "citizenization" work for adults, carried on by the evening schools.

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is likewise found to possess peculiar value. It gets the older element of the foreign-born in the way of coming to the museum. The institution and its collections show that the United States is interested in something more than money-making. From the museum specimens they learn much about the past civilizations of their own and other nationalities. They are helped in the use of English; their vocabulary being broadened in respect to various matters, and thus they acquire an increased social facility in their new environment. Indirectly, they learn much about the institutions of their adopted country.

Other than for art and drawing classes, the use of the museum for public school purposes in a large systematic way is a development of the

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continuity of education preserved on progressive lines

INDIVIDUALITY ENCOURAGED

Headmaster

HAROLD BOARDMAN, M. A. (Cantab.)

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS, ENGLAND

Silver Creek, N. Y.

The Parent

We feel that the character and unfoldment of this department may well be left largely to Monitor parents. Many, doubtless, will have valuable ideas to contribute for publication, or wish to introduce discussion for others to appear in, or write open letters. At times indeed the column might have the appearance of a parent's "mail bag."

Dear Editor:

It gives me pleasure to offer you an idea that came to me which has proved helpful in guiding the children at playtime.

During quiet hours, I have from time to time written down in a handy little book suggestions for children's play. Then when the children need inspiration a quick glance into my book always brings to thought some activity fitting the children's mood at the time. A few of my notations I submit: Playing store; dressing in costumes; hanging clothes on lines; playing postman; playing conductor with real transfers; being animals; singing; dancing; having a parade; camping out; playing circus; being express man; wrapping packages; cutting pictures from magazines; planning a city on paper with pencil; or a farm; playing houseboat; having a school; traveling on a boat, tram, etc.; playing various phases of movies, acting, making films, the theater, old box as camera; playing clown; blowing soap bubbles, etc.

It has come to my notice that few parents give their children new ideas for them to use in playing. I have thought that I had too much work to do to play with them as I wanted and should do. I see now where I would have undoubtedly saved myself as well as them and others many unpleasant experiences and would have had more time for the pleasure things.

Their father has been so fine about playing with them and I have always been so grateful for this attitude on their father's part. I have been so glad to find recent movements in educational circles in bringing out this idea of co-operation of the fathers with the mothers in the character building of the children. (Mrs.) C. K.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I am submitting for your consideration my experiences in overcoming destructive tendencies in children. My own child began between two and three years of age to make simple little toys from material around the house, such as string, spools, paper, cloth, etc., and thereby learned to appreciate and care for his own toys as well. With every new-bought toy it was carefully explained what was inside and how it was made.

"The Kindergarten Children's Hour" has been advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Volume II of that set by Maude Cushing Nash, published by Houghton Mifflin Company is on children's occupations and is replete with ideas and suggestions for toy making.

(Mrs.) E. N. C.

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CALIFORNIA

Preparatory School

FOR BOYS

Theatrical News of the World

"The Shadow of a Gunman"

Special from Monitor Bureau.

London, June 3

AT THE Royal Court Theater, "The Shadow of a Gunman," by Sean O'Casey, is presented by Mrs. McElroy and Savin. Producer, Arthur Sinclair. The cast:

Donald Daveney.....Harry Hutchinson
Seamus Shields.....Arthur Simcox
Tommy Owens.....Erian O'Dea
Adrian Grimes.....Malra O'Neill
Minnie Powell.....Eileen Carew
Mrs. Mulligan.....Mrs. John Gough
Mrs. Henderson.....Sara Allgood
Mr. Gallagher.....J. A. O'Rourke
An Auxiliary.....John Baldwin Ross

Genuine success—by new dramatist, surely Mr. Sean O'Casey, author of "The Plough and the Stars" and "Juno and the Paycock," who has now followed by presentation of the author's earlier and immature work, which may or may not be justified by results. In this case, however, there is justification, for though "The Shadow of a Gunman" bears throughout the evidences of a prentice hand, it is good enough upon its merits for west-end production apart from its interest, as revealing a preliminary stage, in Mr. O'Casey's development as a playwright.

The story is another sad and sorry one of those Dublin days of 1918 when British and Irish seemed to emulate one another in savagery to do the wrong thing. It is only fair to say that his handling is strictly impartial, for, darkly as he paints the "Black and Tans," his other characters are shown to equal disadvantage, the coarse brutality of the soldiers being matched by the hypocritical cowardice of the civilians.

The setting is a room in a Dublin tenement, occupied by Seumas Shields and Donald Daveney, disreputable pedlar and ineffectual poet respectively, the latter greatly perturbed by a rumor, persistent in the locality, that he is a gunman "on the run." Grimes thinks so, Mrs. Henderson is certain of it, and, when pretty Minnie Powell also takes the fact for granted and regards Donald as a hero in consequence, he thinks it is about time to play up to the role that has been thrust upon him.

We see, however, that an innocent-looking bag which has been casually deposited beneath the pedlar's bed is stuffed with bombs his

F. A.

The World Theater

Lucille LaVerne in Los Angeles

INTEREST in Lucille LaVerne's performance in "Sun Up" in Los Angeles, where she has been appearing at the Mason Theater, has been such that she is continuing her engagement in that city indefinitely at the Egan Theater. "Sun Up," Luis Vollmer's drama of the Carolina hill country, is a work alike remarkable for its simplicity and truthfulness, an original play in a day when much that is derivative holds the stage.

The Law and the Woman

Miss LaVerne plays the Widow Cagle, central figure of the story. Her husband was shot many years ago as a moonshiner, and now the law comes to her again and takes away her son to send him to the World War. At least that is all the way means to her at first—that the law is right. But again her heart identifies with the law, and she finds that a fugitive youth whom she has been hiding from the recruiting officers (the law again) is the son of the man who shot her husband. She is about to exercise the fad law of revenge when this message comes to her as in a vision from her son: "So long as I am here that will be feuds—and wars." "I heard ye, Rufe," she says. "I never known nothin' about lovin' anything but ye—till we showed me hit's lovin' them all that counts."

Strong Characterization

Apart from the fine quality of the play, and the integrity of its message, it is pervaded by an uncommon amount of humor—the humor of humanity. Thus it moves the audience alike to tears and laughter. Its emphasis on the elemental things in human experience make the play interesting English audiences for the hundreds of performances that Miss La Verne gave of it in London. Her characterization of the Widow Cagle is memorable. Her acting is uncompromising in its honesty, in every detail of the dress and manner of this woman who has lived for so many years close to the earth, her days filled with toil. Shining through this surface realism is an inner glow of a human being, towering with the dignity of innate truthfulness, not ready to accept without opposition the light of the message of universal love that comes from Widow Cagle's son. "Sun Up" deserves the interest of all who believe in the theater at its best.

Mr. Phillips calls his new venture a "repertory theater," and so far that is the only thing wrong with his announcements. It bears no more resemblance to a repertory company than it does to a Wild West show. Three plays with different casts, in three different theaters, is a far cry from a theater playing repertoire, no matter how well done the work.

Lombardi, Ltd., is well staged and well acted throughout by an excellent company, headed by the attractive Leo Carrillo. The play, of a little earlier American period, is pretty continuously laugh-provoking and the large audiences that assemble enjoy it immensely.

LaVerne should be commended if for no other reasons than that he presents clean plays and charges only \$2 for his best seats; thus proving that it can be done and pointing an advisable path to financial success for other managers to follow.

F. L. S.

The third series of "One-Act Plays for Stage and Study" has just been brought out by Samuel French. There is a preface by Percival Wilde. The volume contains 21 plays never before published, including the work of such well-known writers as Paul Green, winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize; George Kelly, Lady Gregory and Percy MacKaye.

At Hart House, Toronto, a production has been made of Jules Romains' satirical comedy, "Dr. Knock."

"Two Gentlemen of Verona" was the Pasadena Community Playhouse annual Shakespeare production.

At a meeting of West Coast studio executives and employees of Paramount-Famous-Lasky, discussing the fifteenth anniversary of the company's existence, the 10 best Paramount pictures for the last year were announced as follows: "We're in the Navy Now," "Behind the Front," "The Grand Duchess and the Walter," "Let's Get Married," "The Vanishing American," "The Quarterback," "The Campus Flirt," "Mantrap," "Kid Boots" and "Forlorn River."

Theater Workshop has been organized to go on through next season with a monthly production of one-act plays.

As to "Peer Seasons"

According to a tart old saying in the theatrical profession, "It is always a poor season for a poor attraction." Probably this is one of those well-known half-truths, but it throws some light on the superficial plaint that Boston has had a bad stage season. Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, as produced by Winthrop Ames, made records in receipts at the Plymouth Theater. Eva LeGallienne played to more than \$30,000 in one week at the Hotel Worcester. The star, "Trelawny of the Wells" drew more than \$30,000 in one week to the Tremont. "The Ghost Train" sold out right after night for a six months' run at the Copley Theater. Other popular attractions did relatively as well, though approximate figures are not at hand to prove it in this place. The receipts given above are about double those of an average week at the theaters mentioned.

An Arnold Daly Biography

B. H. Goldsmith's biography of Arnold Daly, recently published by James T. White & Co., New York City, provides a valuable record of an actor who performed large services to the American theater. Although Richard Mansfield staged "The Devil's Disciple" and "Arms and the Man" in the nineties, Shaw had to wait another ten years for another American hearing.

Almost on a shoestring, as they say in the theater, Arnold Daly put on Shaw's "Candida," with himself in the part of the poet Marchbanks. That production and Daly's presentation of "You Never Can Tell" established the Shaw vogues that to this day show no signs of waning in view of the 137 performances of his "Pygmalion" by the Theater Guild in New York this past season. Arnold Daly appeared under many management but was chiefly happy when under his own direction, for then he was appearing in some unusual play that especially appealed to him.

A Modernist

Arnold Daly's own taste in plays ran to stories of tense emotions, impish themes and vivid action. That this taste had a highly personal flavor was made plain by his interest in stories that had little general appeal, so poignant were they in tragedy or so macabre in tone. When managers could not use him, and he had no money to produce on his own, he would take a motion picture or vaudeville engagement until he had enough funds to make another try.

He wished to produce, not that he thought it would make money, but because he was interested in it and thought the public ought to be, too.

A 55-Year Record

Mr. Goldsmith gives a full list of the plays in which Mr. Daly appeared from 1892 to January, 1927. The newer generation of players knew Daly best, perhaps, in his steady characterization of Kleshna in the 1924 revival of "Leah Kleshna," but older theatergoers will always recall the best impersonation of Eugene Marchbanks, probably that of the American theater has seen, Arnold Daly's performance of this role in Shaw's "Candida" in 1903. What a cast that was! The stars were found of his supporting players off-hand, a century later: Dorothy Donnelly as Candida, Dodson Mitchell as Morna, Louise Closser Hale as Prossy and Ernest Lawford as the curate.

E. C. S.

For three years Mrs. Skiliano

versal good will. To attain this aim, no ancient play could have been more suitable than "Prometheus Bound," by Eschylus, and for its production no more suitable place could have been chosen than Delphi, "a great religious center which has been freed by time from international dissensions and can serve as a symbol of a higher understanding between nations."

"Prometheus Bound" was selected as an ancient drama typical of the great human striving for better things.

The program of the festival was varied and attractive. The central and unique item of the celebrations was undoubtedly the representation of the *Eschilian drama*, which gave the spectator a vivid impression of the aesthetic and philosophical life of ancient Greece. The background of the representation, the decorations, the scenic views, the apparel of the actors and the success of the performers, all made the drama still more impressive.

For three years Mrs. Skiliano

The Delphic Festival

Athens, Greece

Special Correspondence

AT DELPHI, on May 9 and 10, took place the Delphic Festival, organized by the Greek poet, Angelos Skilianos and his American wife, Mrs. Eva Skilianos. More than 2000 men and women, representing various nations, gathered to witness the revival of an event which made ancient Delphi famous.

The present Festival was a serious attempt to combine these ancient festivals with an effort to attain as nearly as possible the ancient manner of life, and bring to light the progressive and noble elements and concepts of the past which might help in the promotion today of uni-

versalism. She was getting the feel of the atmosphere of the new picture, "The Best Gift," which has just started, and which deals with the adventures and romance of a stock girl in just the kind of a store Miss Pickford worked in. Sam Taylor is directing the picture and Charles Rogers is the leading man.

Fred Thompson and his renowned horse "Silver King" have just completed "Arizona Nights," by Stewart Edward White for F. B. O., under whose care he has built up a solid reputation on solely British films.

This film should also appeal to all British who like fair play, and it is interesting as showing the manner in which the brave exploits of a famous and chivalrous German naval commander are received by his recent enemies.

The adventures of the Endem will always rank as one of the great romances of naval history.

Her commander, Karl von Muller, was an enterprising and imaginative sailor of the Cochrane type. He had a roving and independent command from the outbreak of the World War, and the series of battles exhibited more than ever, among them the sinking of several enemy ships, to the crews of which he invariably behaved with the utmost courtesy.

Exploits of the Endem

His master-stroke of strategy was attacking and burning the British battleship "Queen Elizabeth," which finally we see his attempted raid on the wireless station in the Cocos Islands, where, according to the film, instructions to jam the wireless were somewhat tardy on von Muller's part, thus enabling H. M. A. S. Sydney to come upon the scenes and sink his ship.

Whether this is the historical cause or not, so far as the film is concerned it makes rather a tame ending to a brilliant career. The pictures are in two big special productions, "Jesus James" and "Crockett."

Leon Meehan, son-in-law of Gene

PROHIBITION: ITS ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

effect of prohibition from the increase normally to be expected as a prosperity reflex incident to a greater freedom of expenditure?

A year or so after the Volstead Act went into effect, the National Confectioners' Association made an investigation of the extent to which various allied industries had benefited from prohibition. According to this association, the candy industry was placed sixth; the other five being savings banks, the soft drink industry, the ice cream industry, the moving picture industry and the theaters, in the order named.

Many people in the candy trade feel that an exaggerated idea of the benefits of prohibition to the industry may bring an excessive number of new firms into the trade, as has already occurred in part. This was well expressed in a letter from the secretary of the Southern Wholesale Confectioners' Association, who says: "Our opinion is that the increase in consumption of sweets was not nearly so great as was expected. In fact, we consider this reasoning, that there would be an increase in consumption of candy, has injured the candy business, resulting in a scramble to get in by many firms who have brought the production capacity of the industry much above the consumption capacity, resulting in lack of profits and failure in some instances."

Do People Smoke Who Used to Drink?

In the table presented below, one may observe an enormous increase in the amount of cigarettes consumed. There is, nevertheless, a question as to whether the inavailability of liquor has led any considerable proportion of people who used to drink to turn to tobacco.

The consumption of cigarettes increased over 400 per cent in a decade, rising phenomenally from a yearly average of less than 15,000,000,000 a year during 1911-1915, to well over 65,000,000,000 cigarettes during 1921-1925. But if prohibition has had much to do with it, why is there not a proportionate increase in chewing tobacco and in cigars, which were items of predominantly male consumption? Instead, the figures for these show a decline.

The figures may be affected somewhat by the fact that when the saloons were flourishing, it was frequently the custom for the abstainer, or the man who had "had enough," to take a cigar instead of a drink. The increase in cigarette smoking suggests the phenomenal spread of the smoking habit among women, and the intensified advertising campaigns put out by the manufacturers of certain conspicuous brands. This is the view gleaned from discussion with various people, but the statistics are presented and the reader may draw his own conclusions.

PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES, CIGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO AND SNUFF IN THE UNITED STATES, 1901-1925

Five-Year Period	Cigarettes Number*	Cigars and Snuff (Lbs.)	Chewing Tobacco and Snuff (Lbs.)
1901-1905	..... 3,234,745,000	7,229,151,000	346,541,000
1906-1910	..... 6,203,634,000	7,942,273,000	413,054,000
1911-1915	..... 14,818,111,000	8,141,184,000	437,346,000
1916-1920	..... 41,581,656,000	8,175,264,000	456,584,000
1921-1925	..... 65,462,917,000	7,256,735,000	408,723,000

*Exclusive of cigars and cigarettes manufactured from imported tobacco in bonded warehouses. These may be safely omitted because they constitute only a small percentage of the domestic production, amounting in the case of cigars to less than 1 per cent.

Have Cafeterias Been Increased Since the Abolition of the Saloons?

In pre-prohibition days, saloons in a great many localities were quite generally dispensers of food. While in some cities this function was becoming unimportant, in others it was a very conspicuous part of the saloon's business. The higher class of saloons made a particular feature of good cooking and the sign, "Business Men's Lunch," with the daily menu on a large blackboard outside, was a frequent one. Almost all served sandwiches and similar foods that went well with the beverages dispensed. Among saloons patronized by wage-earners of the lower economic strata, "free lunch" was an attraction conspicuously bulletined, and taken advantage of, too, to the limit of the bartender's patience.

Now it is known that saloons have quite generally disappeared and numerous cafeterias of most diverse sorts have sprung up. It is natural to trace a connection. Our purpose is to analyze the situation and see whether such a conclusion is justifiable.

First as to the facts. There is little doubt of the enormous increase of eating places. The Commissioner of Health in New York City reports 20,000 eating establishments under permit in New York City in 1926, as against 14,000 before 1920—an increase of 43 per cent. According to the United States Census estimates, the increase in population in New York City during this period was less than 6 per cent. Similar facts are true of a large number of other cities.

Furthermore, a canvass of the chief firms engaged in supplying cafeteria equipment shows a further increase in cafeterias maintained by industrial concerns for their employees. One of the largest cafeteria equipment houses, located in Chicago, reports that for a few years following prohibition a very marked increase in the number of industrial cafeterias took place.

Now as to the explanation. There can be no authoritative proof, only inference, that the closing of the saloons made for more eating places of the cafeteria type. Of course, there are reasons enough which would explain an increase in eating places aside from prohibition. Omitting the matter of increased population, one can mention the increasing number of commuters, women shoppers and visitors in the larger cities, and the larger number of tourists traveling throughout the country in their cars, as well as the larger proportion of women, married and single, employed in industry.

Then there are certain inherent advantages in the cafeterias themselves, with their attention to sanitation, larger variety and better quality of food, appetizing cooking—often in plain sight of the consumer—cheapness, and, of course, quick service. Then, too, with the restriction of immigration has come an intensification of the servant problem, leading people to eat outside more often. And, of course, the reasons for the establishment by employers of industrial cafeterias are numerous and quite independent of prohibition, though probably stimulated by the pressure of greater need.

Nevertheless, one cannot possibly get away from the fact that the departed saloons were places where some men ate regularly and a great many others occasionally. Can it be possible that hundreds or thousands of such places can be abolished in a city without augmenting the demand at other restaurants and luncheonettes? The writer has asked many people in a position to observe conditions about this matter.

There is some difference of belief concerning the better types of places, but the weight of authoritative opinion is to the effect that the cheaper grades of eating places, catering largely to men, such as "sandwich bars," "coffee pots," and "automats," and some chain luncheonettes have benefited from the patronage of people who formerly got free sandwiches, pretzels and the like in places where the profit was made on the beer.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health in New York City, puts the abolition of saloons as third in a long list of causes explaining the increase in eating places. Dr. John P. Koehler, Commissioner of Health for Milwaukee, states: "I do not believe that there is any question but what the closing of the old-time saloon has been responsible for the opening of many small luncheonrooms in Milwaukee."

We see, therefore, that the abolition of the saloon has resulted in transferring some of the patronage to other lines of business, to ice cream parlors, candy stores, cafeterias and similar places. This probably meant some increase in the demand for labor and services in such substitute places, and increased the opportunities for those displaced with the saloons. While we have been told of several changes in business and occupation of such kind, we have not secured enough information on the subject to present it as more than a probability that, over the country at large, there have been many conversions of that. The general subject of saloon property is treated elsewhere.

One of the gravest charges made against prohibition is that it has increased drug addiction. On this issue, a great many sweeping statements have been made. In the next article on "Has Prohibition Increased Drug Addiction?" Professor Feldman will dissect these statements and give the results of the most thorough and up-to-date survey of the subject that has yet been made.

Sunset Stories

Two Trees

HERE were two trees that grew near a brook. In winter they went to sleep, and slept standing up, which is a perfectly comfortable way for a tree to sleep. In the spring they woke up, and it is pleasant to think that when the wind blew they talked to each other, so that people thought the sound was just the rustling of the leaves on the two trees; but it was really the two trees talking.

The brook was near a road, where a summer people went by in automobiles and wagons and on foot and on bicycles, and sometimes an automobile stopped and the people got off.

"There are more and more movements on the road," said the Susan tree.

"moveabouts" was the only name the trees had for them. "I suppose it won't be long before some of those people get out of their moveabouts and stop for what they call a picnic."

"I suppose not, Susan," said the Jane tree. "But I see that the little boys who live in the house on the hill are still there. If you look at them way off you can see them playing in the yard."

"I see them," said the Susan tree. "It's a glad sight. I don't know what we'd do, Jane, without those little boys in the house on the hill."

"It was pretty bad," said the Jane tree, "before they came to live there. Do you remember how, when a moveabout stopped and the people got out with their bags and baskets, we used to wonder whether they were good picnickers or bad picnickers?"

"But some of them were good picnickers," said the Susan tree.

"The were," said the Jane tree.

"After they had their picnic they picked everything up, and when they went away the place was pretty as it had been before."

"The bad picnickers didn't," said the Susan tree. "Paper bags, empty tins—what a mess they made of it! And then the good picnickers wouldn't stop. They just went right on looking for some place that the bad picnickers hadn't spoiled."

"It was a happy day, Jane," said the Susan tree, "when we saw those little boys in the house on the hill coming down the hill with their little express wagon. And how surprised we were when they stopped and began picking up those paper bags and tin cans! And since then they've always kept the place tidy."

"I guess they'd be pleased if they knew how grateful we are to them," said the Jane tree.

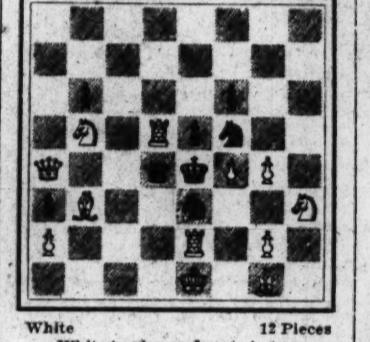
"I guess there would, Susan," said the Jane tree. "And how grateful all the good picnickers are to them too."

CHess

PROBLEM NO. 895

By John F. Barry, Boston, Mass.
Original: Composed especially for
The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 8 Pieces



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 896

By J. Paluszy

Black 9 Pieces



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 893. B-Q4 K-B3
No. 894. 1. B-R5 K-B4
2. R-K5 KxKt
Prob. Comp. J. K. Heydon

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The composer, E. Milliss, who made numerous problems where the White king is forced to check by two Black rooks in the direction indicated, also composed the following, in which the key gives up the four checks by the two Black rooks.

By E. Milliss

SOLUTIONS

No. 895. B-Q4 K-B3
No. 896. 1. B-R5 K-B4
2. R-K5 KxKt
Prob. Comp. J. K. Heydon

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Surf Bathing and SNOW SPORTS the Same Day

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OTIS STALLING, Mgr.
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Southland
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Los Angeles

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CARL VAN VECHTEN

Famous author, writing in *VANITY FAIR* says: "The Ambassador is, I should think, one of the very best hotels in the world. The service and food are superb, the courtesy of management and employees unfailing."

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HOTEL CECIL

SAN FRANCISCO

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LEO LEBENBAUM Proprietor

Opposite Union Station

250 Rooms—250 Baths

Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 Per Day

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OLEARY, MIKELSON and HALL

HOTEL SOUTHLAND

FLOWER AT SIXTH

"Your Other Home"

QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE FRIENDLY SERVICE

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Regular Service Starts June 20

8 P. M. eastern time daily, except Sunday, June 25, return the following morning. Standard compartment and drawing room sleepers, club-dining car between Traverse City and Bay View.

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COTTON CLOTH SALES VOLUME SHOWS DECLINE

Mills Inclined to Mark Up
Prices—Sheetings Slow—
Jacquards in Demand

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Primary cotton goods markets showed some slackening during the last week from the active trading that has featured the month of May. This in general, however, has been put through steadily, and the demand is less insistent and more easily discouraged.

The mills are growing impatient at the lack of profit in the current price levels, and are inclined to make attempts to move their quotations upward, to a figure more in conformity with the higher prices for cotton futures. The chief change in the situation, as compared with the previous week, is the fact that mills are insisting upon higher levels, and buyers are refusing to follow the advance in any general way.

Wash Fabrics Sales Gain

The advent of real summer weather in New York City had a profound effect upon gray goods sales. Converters of wash fabrics required the remaining courage, and began hasty preparations for the expected rush of replenishment orders. The unusual demand for hunting resulting from the triumphant return of America's "Hero of the Air" found some of the eastern printing and finishing establishments to run overtime, and turn out goods in a hurry.

In finished goods lines, there has been a general lining up of price quotations to conform to the new market. Tickings are quoted 1% higher during the week on all lines, and previous perched up in value, and 19 cents is now the generally accepted basis for 6-cent fabric.

Denims and other colored materials are selling well at the new higher basis, and many of the large producers of this fabric are now well sold into the fall. Flannels and other napped fabrics are said to be moving well, despite the advanced prices.

Gingham Are Irregular

Prints sales are meeting expectations, and are moving steadily in nearly all quarters of the market. Gingham are still irregular, with the high quality and the low quality goods moving well, but the medium-priced lines are slow.

In general, markets the week has been somewhat irregular. Those mills still willing to do business at the old price levels have had a great deal of business flung at them, and have taken all they could accommodate, but those mills that were moving up their quotations in sympathy with the cotton's advance, did little actual selling last week.

Activity seemed more pronounced early in the week, when 39-inches \$87.25 brough 51-inches, and 40-inches, though late July goods were offered at \$84. For 80 squares 10½c was paid for spots, and 33½-inches \$62.80s were bought at 6¾c for nearby shipment. Some 50-inches were taken also in some volume, and there was also a demand for 36-inch goods.

Wide Sheetings Slow

The 24-inch, 26x22s, 16-yard, brought 2¾c, while 34x32s, 12.20-yard sold for 31½c; 25-inch 40x32s, 14.75-yard, sold at 3¾c, and 48x48s, 12 yard, brought 11½c. Standard 38x40s, 16x26s, sold on a basis of 7¾c, with some asking on to 7¾c.

Wide sheetings were slow, but there was some business in the medium and narrow goods, 26-inch 3.50-yard going at 3¾c, and 30x32s, 15½ yards at 5¾c. The 40-inches 2.50-yards were firm at 11½c, and 3.15 yard at 10¾c.

In heavy goods there were reports of good business in overmargins at 10¾c for 40-inches 7-ounce goods, while drills were taken in a moderate way, 2.85-yards at 4¾c, and wide, weighing 10¾c, and 3.95-yard drills selling at 8¾c.

In the combed fabrics such as those made in New Bedford mills, there has been some falling off in the volume of plain-colored material taken. Novelty broadcloths, fine satins, fine quality pongees, organdies, etc., are being passed by, and fancy or semifancy mixtures of cotton and silk or cotton and rayon are being taken instead. Rayon silpas are still in high favor.

The Good Active

Cotton, crepes and Tuscan crepes are being taken in a fairly steady fashion. There has been a rather active business done in lawns, dimities and similar material for wash goods purposes. Much drapery fabric has also been sold in many fancy weaves. Demand for jacquard fabrics is said to be very strong.

An idea can be had of how large a part rayon and silk are playing in the business of the cotton goods mills, from the report that some of these mills are spending each month approximately twice as much for raw rayon and rayon as they are for raw cotton.

Production continues with comparatively little change. In some quarters where the mills are adament in refusal to sell below their quoted levels, steps are being taken to reduce the volume of production. This, however, is mostly in the hands of the market. The fine goods mills are operating at their full capacity.

SEASONAL HARDWARE ACTIVE; PRICES FIRM

Practically all hardware markets continue to report a very active sale of seasonal hardware, particularly garden tools.

Building activities average very good and employment is generally satisfactory. Hardware is in its weekly market summary. Consumer buying of spring lines started about two weeks ago when the warm weather came. Since that time it has been very active.

Practical news with few rumors of changes and collections generally show some improvement.

Crop prospects look encouraging and rural district stores are optimistic on the outlook for summer business.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, June 14—Negotiations are known to have been going on for several months between the heads of several companies with Certain-Teed. Prominent among the companies mentioned are Gilmore and Heavener. Authorization of an additional \$500,000 shares of common by a Certain-Teed, therefore, does not necessarily indicate that the negotiations have been completed, either than in exchange for Certain-Teed stock, for stocks of companies which will finally be absorbed.

SHUBERT THEATRE PRODUCTS

In connection with a program of adding to the theater circuit and real estate holdings of the Shubert brothers, a company of which is financing in the form of a \$7,500,000 issue of 6 per cent debentures has been arranged by a banking group headed by the First National Bank. The flotation of the bonds is expected later this week.

LONG DISTANCE QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 14—Consols for money today were \$14. De Beers 16s, Rand Mines 5½c, money 3½ per cent, discount rates—short bills 4½ per cent, and three-month bills 4 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '88.	90½	89½	Norf & W imp 6s	108½
Alex Indep deb 4s '28.	108½	108½	Nor Am Cement 6½s '40.	50½
Am As Chm 7½s.	108½	108½	Nor Am Corp 6s '35.	97½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35.	83	82	Nor Pac gen 3s '2042.	67
Am Chain deb 3s '33.	103½	103	Nor Pac Inv 4s '97.	33½
Am Chm 7½s '42.	101½	101½	Nor Pac Inv 6s '35.	100
Am Smelting 6s '42.	108	108	Nor Pac Inv 6s '2047.	113½
Am Smelting 6s '42.	108	108	Nor States Pow 6s '41.	101½
Am T & T cv 4s '28.	98½	98	Norio Indep 6s '42.	104½
Am T & T col 5s '46.	104½	104½	Ohio R.R. Ed 4s '48.	104½
Am T & T cv 5s '33.	102½	102½	Oklahoma Ed 4s '48.	104½
Am T & T cv 5s '46.	104½	104½	Orn Pov Ning Falls 5s '43.	102½
Am WWAElec deb 6s '75.	103	99	Orn Short Liners 4s '48.	100½
Am WWAElec deb 6s '75.	103	99	P&L Int rfrg 5s '30.	100½
Am W Paper 1st 6s '35.	103	102	P&L Tel & Tel 5s '30.	100½
Am W Paper 1st 6s '35.	103	102	Park Ave 4s '34.	103
Anaconda Cop 6s '33.	104	103½	Park-Am Pet 6s '40.	103½
Anaconda Cop 7s '33.	108	108	Park-Lex Lead 6s '35.	101
Armour & Co 5½s '43.	89½	88½	Park-Lex Lead 6s '42.	101
Associated Oil 6s '35.	102½	102½	Penn Oil Det 6s '27.	98½
Atch T&SF 4s reg.	92½	92½	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41.	100½
Atch T&SF 4s '28.	92½	92½	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '42.	100½
Atch T&SF 4s '28.	92½	92½	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '43.	100½
Atch T&SF 4s '28.	92½	92½	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '44.	100½
Atch T&SF 4s '28.	92½	92½	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '45.	100½
Baldwin Locom 4s '49.	107	107	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '46.	100½
Baldwin Locom 4s '49.	107	107	Penn Mar 4s '55.	91½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '56.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '57.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '58.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '59.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '60.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '61.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '62.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '63.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '64.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '65.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '66.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '67.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '68.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '69.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '70.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '71.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '72.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '73.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '74.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '75.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '76.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '77.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '78.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '79.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '80.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '81.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '82.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '83.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '84.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '85.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '86.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '87.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '88.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '89.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '90.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '91.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '92.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '93.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '94.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '95.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '96.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '97.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '98.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '99.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '00.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '01.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '02.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '03.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '04.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '05.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '06.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '07.	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33.	98½	98½	Penn Mar 4s '08.	90½
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1927

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EDITORIALS

Economic Nationalism

MOST people have realized the political troubles which have been brought upon the world by excessive nationalism. Nations have become so overinterested in themselves, their language, culture, rights and ambitions that they have largely lost any effective sense that they are members of a great human family and that they owe just as much to other nations as they owe to themselves. Indifference, fear and suspicion have taken the place of brotherhood, co-operation and love. Nationality in its right place is an ennobling enlargement of the loyalty of the family so that it includes all the other members of the state and ought to reckon the service that a nation can render to the rest of the world on a level with what it can do for itself.

There is no sphere in which nationalism in its extreme forms has found greater expression than the economic. Nations, as the Great War showed, can act with unselfish devotion to high international causes in the political sphere. But when it comes to economic policy, consideration of any other interest than a selfish one seems to be extraordinarily rare. The economic conference held recently at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations brought out clearly how intensely self-centered the economic policies of all nations have been since the war and how inevitably their selfish policies have worked out to their own detriment as well as to the detriment of their neighbors, facts which made imperative the need of a change in attitude all around.

The report of the conference was necessarily very carefully worded. Documents which represent a compromise between many opinions are seldom vivid in phraseology and point. For instance, what unanimity could be expected from 200 representatives of most of the countries of the world on such a contentious issue as protection or free trade. None the less, the measure of agreement reached by the conference was very remarkable and certainly goes much further than even its most sanguine supporters expected before it assembled. The conference was unanimous and emphatic in its denunciation of many of the obstacles to trade which had been imposed, especially in Europe immediately after the war, and while expressing no judgment on the vexed question of protection or free trade, was no less unanimous and emphatic that greater freedom of trade would be of benefit to all nations both individually and collectively.

Few thoughtful persons will dispute these conclusions. But however desirable for the prosperity of the world as a whole it might be if tariff barriers of every kind were pulled down and universal free trade were to become the rule, such a consummation is virtually impossible today because world prosperity is not the only or in many cases the most important consideration. Nations differ in civilization, in characteristics, in their needs, and in most cases tariffs of some kind seem to be as necessary in our present-day stage of development as armies or navies or police. They are the means by which nations make good the disadvantages of their geographical position, or develop the beginnings of a manufacturing industry, or protect the standard of living of their workers.

What the economic conference has done has been to stop the tendency since the war to let economic nationalism run riot, by pointing out its obviously evil consequences, especially to those who yield to it, and to mobilize and give direction to that considerable but hitherto disorganized body of opinion which recognizes that both world prosperity and world peace require a definite but sane movement toward freer international trade. Seven years ago the Brussels financial conference passed a number of resolutions about the steps necessary to the financial rehabilitation of Europe, resolutions which seemed quite Utopian at the time, but which are now almost universally in operation. It may be much more difficult to secure equivalent action on the resolutions of the Geneva Economic Conference. But if the conference has called a halt to that reckless nationalism in economics which overtook almost all nations after the war and has made statesmen everywhere realize that economically as well as politically nations must think of the economic well-being of other nations as well as of their own, it will have made a real contribution not only to the prosperity but to the peace and unity of the world.

Thirty Years of Consular Service

THE United States Consul-General to Canada, John Gilman Foster, has recently been the recipient of some encouraging tokens of Canadian esteem. He is retiring after thirty years of continuous service in Canada as Consul-General. He had some years of experience in public life in the State of Vermont before moving to Halifax in 1897 to serve the United States in a new capacity. After a few years, the Consul-General's headquarters were transferred to Ottawa, where they have been ever since. There have been many changes of administration at Washington in the last thirty years, and notably in the United States Consular Service. It is a tribute to the conscientious work of the Consul-General in Canada that he has retained office without interruption during the whole of that eventful period in the Dominion's growth.

At a Canadian Club meeting held a few days ago in the Dominion capital, in honor of Mr. Foster, many distinguished Canadian citizens attended, including leading representatives of both political parties, Cabinet Ministers, the Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, and the Governor-General of Canada, Viscount Willingdon. Mr. Foster's services to the cause of international good understanding were eulogized in high terms by Canadian speakers. They spoke of him as an American citizen who had made many friends for the United States in Canada. In response, Mr. Foster expressed high regard for Canada. He has seen the Dominion make great progress, and has reason to feel well satisfied with the evidence of steadily improv-

ing relations as well as of a wonderful growth in commerce between Canada and the United States, in the thirty years of service which he has truly given to the people of both countries. Among the legislative measures that have contributed much toward friendship, Mr. Foster made particular reference to the Disarmament Agreement of 1817 and to the treaty of 1909, establishing the International Joint Commission which is authorized to investigate any dispute that may arise between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Foster spoke also of the Canadian Club, which was founded in 1903, the year that he arrived in Ottawa. He described it as an institution which is rendering a fine national service to Canada and, indeed, an international service. Mr. Foster has attended the meetings of the club faithfully as a listener since it began twenty-four years ago. As well as eminent Canadian speakers, and visitors from Great Britain and other distant lands, he has heard constructive messages from outstanding citizens of the United States at the Canadian Club, including William H. Taft, Elihu Root, Charles W. Eliot, John D. Rockefeller Jr., as well as a number of others. In accordance with the traditional policy of the United States Consular Service, Mr. Foster has himself avoided making speeches. Probably the majority of members of the Canadian Club in Ottawa heard him for the first time, when they came out in numbers to do him honor recently. He is retiring with the esteem and regard of the people among whom he has served so well, which is surely evidence that he has served the United States well too.

A Convincing Object Lesson

A SPECIAL cable to the New York Times credits Roland Boyden with a very astute remark addressed to the Soviet delegates to the recent economic conference. Not unnaturally these delegates were consuming a good deal of time with the contention that they represented an entirely distinct economic system, different from that in force in the rest of the world, and wholly incompatible with what they called the capitalistic régime. Wearing of the prolongation of discussion along this line, Mr. Boyden closed the discussion by saying:

Members of this committee realize perfectly that you are experimenting with a new economic system in Russia, but I know I can speak for all of them as far as myself when I say that we are very glad indeed that you are conducting the experiment in your own country.

This was a perfectly courteous retort, free from either prejudice or hostility. Perhaps as the rumblings of the conflict between Communistic and capitalistic systems of endeavor have been going on for almost a century, it is just as well that there is one country in which the test of the former system can be made. That is to say, it may be as well for all other countries as the one in which that problem is being painfully worked out. Certainly it is a fact that, notwithstanding the endeavors, sometimes open, sometimes sinister and underhanded, of Bolshevik leaders to advance the world revolution of which they talk so much, the real effect of the object lesson presented by Russia has been to end Socialistic propaganda in a very great measure in every prosperous country.

Twenty years ago the preaching of Socialism in the United States, for example, was a favorite indoor sport even among people whose financial and social conditions were such that any change in the prevailing economic system would have entailed a positive sacrifice to them. Today there are hardly enough parlor Socialists to merit a count. The Socialistic and Communistic wings of the Labor organizations are in complete eclipse. The I. W. W. appears to have vanished. The strongest argument to be presented to either working man or business man against the Socialistic theory is to point to the Star-Spangled Banner in 1814.

The flag of the United States is the third oldest of the national standards of the world, and it is fitting to recall at this time George P. Morris' lines:

Prohibition and Prosperity

IN THE current issue of the Labor Review published by the United States Department of Labor appears an analysis of the report submitted by the British industrial delegation which visited America in 1926. The report pointed out the reasons for the industrial prosperity in the United States, and the Department of Labor's account says: "Prohibition is mentioned as having affected prosperity by diverting large sums into the purchase of commodities, and by having increased regularity of attendance at work."

This testimony merely confirms what all fair surveys have stressed. The same facts were testified to by numerous witnesses who appeared before the committee of the United States Senate which investigated the operations of the prohibition law in 1926. Those facts have since been analyzed and presented again in the prohibition survey by Professor Feldman now being published in The Christian Science Monitor. The same thought is this time spread permanently on the records of the Department of Labor.

The quality of the material prosperity in the United States has recently been the subject of many formal and informal inquiries. Not the least in importance have been those which have been prosecuted on the behalf of alien interests.

That makes the British industrial report the more important. The chairman of the British mission was Sir William Mackenzie, a lawyer and writer on questions of law and government, who had taken a prominent part in a number of arbitration and conciliation proceedings. Associated with him were six others, representing employers and workers. The mission visited sixteen cities in Canada and fifty-two industrial centers in the United States between Oct. 13 and Dec. 11, 1926. They filed a unanimous report with the British Parliament on March 18, 1927, in which the significant analysis of the prosperity in the United States was cited.

The freedom of the markets within the United States affords a wide distribution of commodities. The regularity of employment results in a stabilization of manufacturing costs and which is most important, maintains a constant market for goods. Under the present circumstances employers can plan their production much further ahead and in this planning have found a most

excellent check to the violence of the so-called "cycles" of prosperity and industrial depression that have been so notable in past history. It is doubtful whether this same consistency of operations would have been possible without the prohibition law being on the statute books.

Vacation Time in New England

NEW ENGLAND is sweeping off the steps preparatory to opening the front door to the summer vacationists. The spring cleaning has been completed, the house set in order, the garden planted and the sign, "Tourists Accommodated," placed conspicuously in the parlor window.

Many years have elapsed since New England came into national prominence as a summer vacation ground. Perhaps it was the wild grandeur of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, or the restful influences of the green pastures and hillsides of Vermont, or the picturesque lakes and streams of Maine, or the aristocratic Berkshires in Massachusetts, that provided the impetus for the original movement, but whatever it was, New England has become, in a large measure, the summer playground of the Nation.

To be sure there is an important underlying element, aside from the great variety of its natural attractions and the tang of its air, which has helped materially to bring to New England its prestige as a summer vacation land. The progenitors of millions of persons in the United States were New Englanders, and this great group furnishes thousands of the tourists who annually visit New England not only to enjoy its attractions but also to do homage to the home of their forefathers.

And so when the schools and colleges close, New England will be ready for the inflow which is sure to follow. In best "bib and tucker" and with motherly attention to all the details which make the visitor feel "right at home," New England has "aired out" the spare room, "set the table" and tacked up on the pantry wall all those "cookin' recipes" that called for so many encores from last summer's boarders.

In the meanwhile the more sophisticated areas in New England, the parts which have developed great colonies of summer folk, where the modern hotel provides all those extraneous conditions which many persons demand, are sending forth an appeal it will be hard to resist.

A Flag Sesquicentennial

WHILE the story of the flag of the United States is known in a general sort of a way, relatively few probably realize that today represents a particularly important anniversary in its eventful history. During 1776 and 1777 a number of flags with thirteen stripes came into use and the need of a definite national emblem was realized, one reads in the little booklet, "Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes," put out by the National Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. In consequence, on June 14, 1777, Congress passed an act stating that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Thus June fourteenth, of this year, represents the sesquicentennial of the flag of the American Union. The new flag was first displayed on land at Fort Stanwix, New York, and it remained the national standard until 1795. The next change became necessary from the fact that Vermont and Kentucky had become states, in consequence of which on Jan. 13, 1794, Congress voted that the flag should have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. It was this flag, concerning which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in 1814.

The flag of the United States is the third oldest of the national standards of the world, and it is fitting to recall at this time George P. Morris' lines:

"A song for our banner?"—The watchword recall
Which gave the Republic her station;
"United we stand—divided we fall!"
It made and preserves us a nation!

Editorial Notes

The New York News recently published an editorial article on "Censorship of the Press? Well, Why Not?" It contained certain statements which those who have in the past vigorously combated any limitation of the privileges of a so-called free press may find it difficult to answer satisfactorily, if they are honest in their intent. "We hate bureaucracy," it read in part, continuing, "We hate the suppression of free speech. But unless the minds of the children of New York are to be drenched in obscenity, it seems to us that a censorship of the press as well as the theater must come." This censorship, of course, it explains, should extend only to matters of common decency; free speech as to public affairs must be as free as now. Here is a paragraph which strikes one as sensible:

We believe if publishers give the matter thought they will see that such a censorship would not bother the papers which wished to stay within the liberal bounds of decency. It would restrain only those that wanted to go beyond the limit. And in the long run, even these would profit from being held in check.

If the plans mature which are at present being made for a pilgrimage to New England of several hundred members of the Congregational Church in England in June, 1928, it should mean that thereby considerable help will be furnished toward the upbuilding of that Anglo-American fellowship which is of such great importance today. And if a return visit is made in 1929 or 1930 by American Congregationalists, the bond thus being forged should be measurably strengthened. The primary purpose of the visit to the United States is to see Plymouth Rock and other spots associated with the settlements of the Pilgrim Fathers. Incidentally, the visitors will make a trip to Niagara Falls, Washington, Philadelphia and New York in the course of the two weeks' trip planned. Presumably the return will center around Plymouth, Eng., and include likewise London and other notable centers. In any event, these international visits are among the finest means for promoting friendly relationships and kindly feeling.

The Saloon at Its Best

By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, ex-Premier of South Australia

A BOSTON University professor and his wife recently traveled to Australia via Panama on the same ship as a lady friend of mine. They were staunch anti-prohibitionists. They spoke as ones having authority. They had seen America wet and dry. My friend, who is a keen young business woman of Sydney, with an unshakable belief in Volstead and his works, was not to be dislodged from her prohibitionist faith even by a Boston professor and his wife.

All the way to Australia the battle raged. The ship discharged its passengers at Brisbane and a day later the professor and his wife sought out my friend and said, "We want to tell you frankly that we are for Volstead from now on." "How long have you been that way?" asked the amazed Australian lady. "For twenty-four hours or so," replied the professor, "why, we've seen more drunkenness in Brisbane in one day than you'd see in America in a year. We had forgotten what John Barleycorn was really like until we came to your sober (1) country."

Those disinterested Americans who really think that all they need so as to make them happy is a return to conditions as they existed before 1919 (when I was in the States), ought to come to a country like Australia or New Zealand where they will see the saloon at its best. They will begin to realize what Volsteadism had spared them.

There are probably no countries in the world where the licensing of liquor bars should make a better showing than in the antipodes. The Australasian peoples, as nations go, make up a sober country. Being over 95 per cent British born they constitute law-abiding communities. As states, they have not passed their virile youth. Their resources are almost infinite. Poverty, though not unknown, is not the common lot of any considerable section of the workers.

High rates of pay, short hours, good industrial conditions, give none of the usual excuses for drunkenness that obtain in the "warrens of the poor" of more crowded lands. In such happy social surroundings, the saloon has no real chance of showing what it can do to meet social needs and to solve an age-long problem. Our liquor propaganda is always letting us know how lawless America has become since the saloon was abolished.

Lawlessness is a question of comparison. No law is completely crime or offense proof. Today I looked up the figures of liquor lawlessness in New South Wales. The police records show that apart from drunkenness there were 4170 convictions in 1925 for violations of the liquor laws of this State. Our total population is 2,000,000. On a population basis, apart from drunkenness, there should have been 239,775 convictions for the violations of the liquor laws of the United States, with its 115,000,000 population in 1925. That figure alone would put it on a level as a bootleg community with this saloon-ridden state. I find there were only 72,000 convictions. In other words, the prohibition laws of America are three times better observed than are the liquor laws in sober, sunny Australia.

The figures for drunkenness are still more illuminating. In New South Wales, with a population of 2,000,000, there were 29,000 convictions for drunkenness. In New York City, where there is no state enforcement law and where the people are foreign born, the convictions were a little over 9000 in a population of 6,000,000. There should have been 90,000 convictions for drunkenness instead of 9000 to put America on a level with New South Wales.

It is too bad for statistics to play tricks like this, but the sad fact remains that if New York is wet, New South Wales is a deluge. One cannot forget, too, that andir pro-

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS LITERARY men and women in particular have been fascinated by the cat, and a representative anthology of their writings on this animal would be voluminous. Now in Paris the favorite cats of well-known authors are being brought together. The Cat Club of France is holding its show and some handsome specimens of the feline race are to be seen. Such shows are common enough, but it is surely the first time that a special section devoted to "literary" cats has been arranged. It was Mme. Marcelle Adam who made the proposal which was instantly accepted. On the jury sits Colette, the famous woman writer, who herself exhibits a couple of magnificent cats. Other exhibitors are Claude Farrère, Pierre Benoit, Francis Carco, Charles Derenne, J. J. Frappa, and Arthur Bernède, the popular serialist.

Sometimes the Comédie-Française is reproached with being conservative. It is a reproach which is not deserved. During the past few years a number of "advanced" plays have been produced, hardy in method and in idea. Now Jean Cocteau, the most original and it must be confessed often the most incomprehensible of French writers, is to be asked to contribute to the repertory. One of the members of the Comédie-Française expressed in an article the opinion that Cocteau should present a piece to the reading committee. But the director of the comédie has gone further. He has ordered work from Cocteau and it is believed that the author of *Antigone* (modern version) intends to make an adaptation of *Oedipus*.

The fashion of bobbed hair has enormously increased the number of coiffeurs in Paris. In 1914 there were only twenty hairdressing establishments exclusively for women. Now there are 500. There are, of course, many more salons where women may have their hair dressed, but as these places are for men as well as women it may be supposed that they are less fashionable. They total 2500. The 500 specialize in cutting and arranging women's hair, and therefore it is obvious that bobbed hair needs much more attention than long hair. Foreigners are, for the most part, employed as coiffeurs—the majority being Spaniards and Italians.

The wonderful Monet exhibition is now opened. In the building of the Tuilleries Gardens sixteen large panels which form part of the famous Nymphéas series are arranged around a specially lighted room. Claude Monet, the master of the Impressionist School, began them in 1904 at Giverny. They are full of light and its reflections, and these paintings of flowers and pools are perhaps the most characteristic works Monet ever did. M. Clemenceau, the closest friend of Monet, induced Monet to present his paintings to the state and the state to accept them. The former French Premier personally satisfied himself that everything was in order before the inaugural ceremony.

French politicians are becoming extremely active as authors. President Gaston Doumergue is to publish "Paroles Républicaines"—presumably a collection of speeches. Georges Clemenceau has followed his study of "Demosthenes" with an immense philosophical work entitled, "Au Soir de la Pensée." André Tardieu has given us his book about Franco-American relations. Edouard Herriot not long ago wrote about the Normandy Forest. Raymond Poincaré is engaged on the fourth volume of his Memoirs in the intervals of his strenuous labors. Aristide Briand, the least literary of ministers, though the greatest orator, has consented to dictate his Memoirs, and in addition his peace speeches will soon appear.

The Senate has taken further steps to prevent the destruction of historical monuments. It has amended the text of the law which has been directed against vandalism, because it was found to be inadequate, and public opinion

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the Flag of Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial entitled, "The South African Flag Issue" you fell into what was perhaps a natural error when you said, "Australia and Canada have distinctive national flags of their own."

The national flag of Canada is the Union Jack and none other. It is the flag which is flown over every naval and military station and all public buildings. It is also the only flag proper to be used by every private British subject in Canada, on residence or place of business, and it is in general use for such purposes.

The flag to which you doubtless referred is the Canadian Red Ensign, which is simply the British Red Ensign with the arms of Canada in the fly. It is the distinctive flag of the Canadian mercantile marine, but is not intended or authorized to be used on land and is not a national flag. To this there is but one exception, or possibly two. The Canadian High Commissioner in London is authorized to fly it to designate the Dominion he represents, and I suppose the new Canadian Minister at Washington uses it for a similar purpose, although I have not seen the regulations governing the latter.